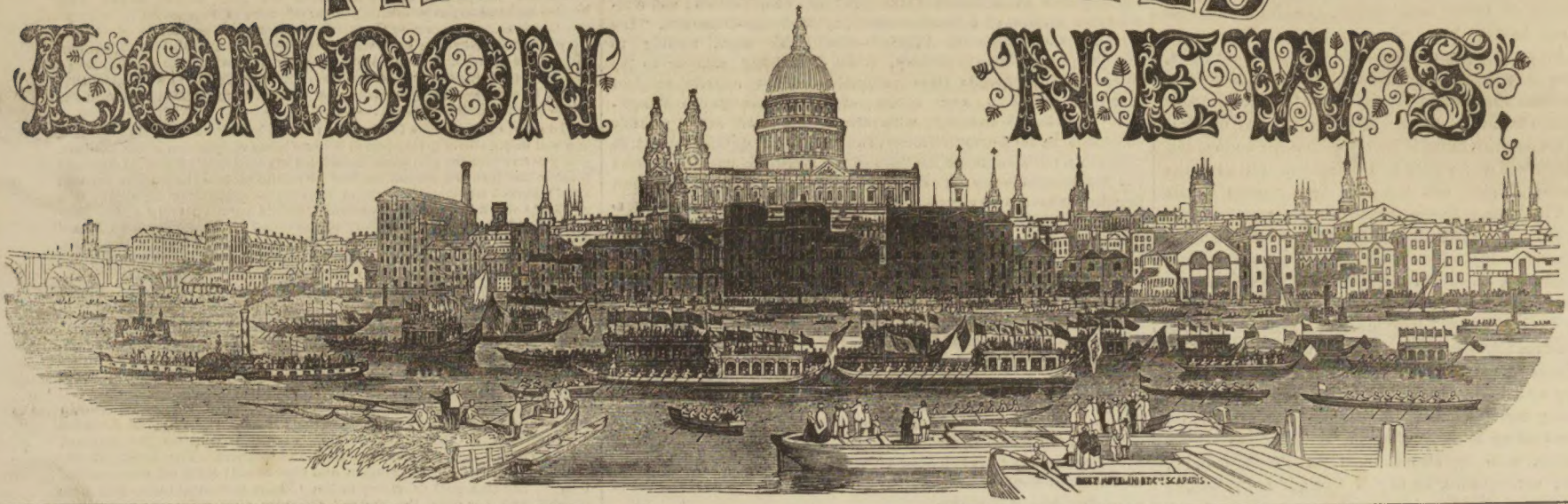


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

COMING EVENTS IN ITALY.

It was long ago foreseen by every man of common sense that the longer the war lasted the more it would extend. Hence it was the hope and demand of the British and French nations that it should be "short, sharp, and decisive," not for the sake of vengeance against Russia, but for the sake of peace, the necessity and dearest wish of every civilised State in Europe. If such has not been the result, every one knows who has been to blame. It certainly is not the people of this country nor of France, who have begrudged neither their treasure nor their blood, in a cause which they have believed to be both just and generous, as well as necessary; nor is it, we must add, the fault of the French Government that the war has lingered. The blame lies entirely with the unhappy Administration that had the management of the affairs of this country at the time when war was declared. Their hearts were not in their work. They were unequal to the task which they undertook, not so much for want of capacity, though in that respect they had nothing to boast of, but for want of will and energy. They hoped for peace, when there was not, and could not be, peace; and trusted to diplomatic chicanery to accomplish a task which defied all other agencies but those of sword and gun. We have seen the results. The war, which might have been brought to a satisfactory and honourable close in two years, or even in less time—if strong-minded men had had the management of it—bids fair to last, with its various complications and ramifications, for a dozen years at the least, and to involve the whole of Europe.

Among the most remarkable of the signs of its extension is the actual condition of Italy. The portents of the coming storm in that country increase from day to day. The straws blow from all points of the compass at once. Austria is sorely disquieted, and sees, in no distant futurity, the

Lombardo-Venetian provinces—which are, without exception, the most precious jewels of her Imperial crown—loosened in their settings, and ready to slip out as soon as the King of Sardinia shall stretch forth a hand to transfer them to a nobler diadem. The poor Pope is in as evil a plight. His Cardinals, while they prepare to receive among them a brother of the House of Bonaparte—whose friends avow that he has but small care for Religion, but that he enters the Church with much ambitious craving for the Papal Chair—are unable to draw comfort from that fact, or from any other in the whole circumference of their vision. The King of Naples—worst tyrant of all, because none of the considerations that influence the actions of sane men seem to govern his conduct—carries misgovernment to its highest possible pitch of extravagance, and outdoes the Reign of Terror itself by the horrors which he not only sanctions in his agents, but which he from day to day, and from night to night, commands in his own person. To be suspected of sympathising with the cause of the Allies, and of wishing the discomfiture of Russia—a sympathy which is very common in his States, and becoming more common every day—is to be transferred to a dungeon, without form of trial, and in some cases, to be subjected to the lash. And, as if to prove in a still more remarkable manner the truth of the old adage, that those who are foredoomed to destruction prepare by their stupidity or madness the way for their own downfall the King has needlessly insulted and outraged a British Consular agent. Apology or redress being refused, he may thus within a few days or hours find himself at war with this country. That the Neapolitans will immediately rebel against the atrocities of such a system, and the wicked folly of such a King, is possible, though not probable; for long mis-government has degraded them; but that the Sicilians—a far nobler and more generous people—will much longer endure the manifold abominations and oppressions of this fanatic Sovereign is not pos-

sible to believe. Already the match has been thrown into close proximity to the powder. The proclamations of Prince Murat, circulated in every direction in spite of the efforts of the police and the spies of the King, are doing the work, and preparing the minds of the Sicilians for the inevitable explosion. But what we take to be the most serious circumstance in the state of Italy at the present moment, and far more provocative of the high thoughts which precede great actions, is the glory acquired by Sardinia, in fighting side by side with Great Britain and France for the independence and liberty of Europe. Towards Sardinia the thoughts and the hopes of every other State in the Peninsula are directed. Italy for the moment exists in Sardinia alone. In that small State the fire of Italian freedom is kept burning on the altar. To that bright spot—the brighter from the density of the surrounding darkness—all eyes are turned; and Italians, disgusted with gloomy and jealous tyrants like King Bomba, with well-meaning simpletons like the Pope, with blinded obstructives like the College of Cardinals, and with the stern, unrelaxing, vulture-like grip of the Austrians, see that what Sardinia is they too might become, if they had but courage to make the effort.

It may be asked whether Great Britain and France foresaw this state of things, or aided in it, when, in the first place, they accepted the alliance of Sardinia; and when, in the second, this country determined to form an Italian as well as a German Legion? Possibly, if Austria had been cordially with us, an Italian Legion might never have been spoken of; but, whatever might be the ultimate results of the step which has been taken, in throwing such a ball of fire into Italy, the Italian rulers who are likely to suffer from it will have themselves to blame for not having been on better terms with their people. At all events, Great Britain, who wants soldiers, is not to be deterred by the jealousies or the fears of Austria from seeking them in Italy. If Austria, or Naples,



THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PAGE 283.)



or Rome, by its own misgovernment, or the hatred which its rule imposes, is in a position to catch fire from sparks which would fall harmlessly on better built houses, the fault lies with its rulers for not having been wise in time. The sensation created in Italy by the recruitment for the Italian Legion, while it punishes Austria for her cowardly paltering with the Allies, will show both France and England how much they may yet do in the same and in a similar direction. If the Governments of Europe are not with them, it is evident that the nations are. The German Legion will do its work in Germany as well as in the Crimea; the Italian Legion will not only fight against Russia before Sebastopol, but against Russian influence and Russia's friends in Central and Southern Europe: and if German and Italian legions are thus useful—beyond the limit of their merely physical strength—in combating Russia by the national ideas and aspirations of which they are the representatives—why should there not be a Polish Legion? Is there any reason why our Government should not immediately organise such a force? Is there any objection in justice or sound policy to such a course? And, having sufficiently broken with Austria on the Italian part of the question, is there any necessity for humouring her any further on the Polish part of it? or for holding back, in fear of wounding the susceptibilities of Prussia, who is also a sharer in Polish plunder, and as a natural consequence, an ally in spirit, if not in fact, of the Emperor of Russia? We believe that the mind of the public has long been made up on this subject; and that if a Polish as well as an Italian Legion had been formed a twelve-month ago, peace would have been much nearer than it is now. Austria and Prussia, seeing that we were in earnest, and knowing that in such a temper we should inevitably conquer, would have joined us in fear—if not in love—and would have formed with us too powerful a league against Russia to permit the Czar to persist in insane opposition to the wishes and the arms of all Europe.

Perhaps this may be done even yet. In the meantime it is evident that the war is about to extend, and that the approaching winter will witness important events in parts of Europe which have hitherto lain beyond the immediate influence of the hostile armies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE troubles at Trélat and Angers form the principal subject of interest at present, and assume the more importance from the fact that all the light thrown upon them goes to prove that instead of being, as was at first supposed, simply the result of the natural discontent caused in the working-classes by the dearth of provisions, they partake far more of the character of political disturbances, being headed and conducted by some of the most dangerous and violent of the demagogue party, affiliated with the secret society La Marianne. The promptness with which the progress of the insurrection was arrested, and the success of the measures adopted to prevent its spreading, seem much to have disconcerted the malcontents, who counted upon gaining sufficient ground before the authorities could act, to set them at defiance.

The King of Sardinia and the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany are expected to arrive in Paris in the course of the present month.

A few more anecdotes of the incidents of the Royal Visit may be recorded:—The Empress at the moment of the Queen's departure presented her with a porte-bouquet, set with diamonds of great value. M. Eugène Lami—the graceful and beautiful productions of whose pencil have already gained him a European celebrity, and who, during a somewhat prolonged residence in England, after the Revolution of 1848, exercised his talents in the service of the Queen, and of several members of the aristocracy—is engaged in executing an album representing all the fêtes and ceremonies which took place during the visit of her Majesty, to whom, on its completion, the collection is to be presented. Among the objects that most amused the Queen, and especially the Royal children, was a toy, representing a Grenadier de la Garde, who held the Malakoff Tower between his knees. Every now and then he opened his mouth and drew a deep inspiration, whereat a tiny Cossack was sucked up from the tower, and disappeared down the yawning abyss of the soldier's throat, who swallowed him with a grimace of satisfaction, and then prepared for a fresh mouthful. During her stay in Paris, the Princess Royal on various occasions appeared in dresses presented to her by the Empress under the following circumstances:—During her visit to England, her Imperial Majesty secretly obtained from the Princess's dresser an exact measure of her figure, and on her return to Paris ordered a doll to be made precisely according to these measurements. For this doll she caused to be prepared by the Court milliner, dressmaker, &c., a complete *trousseau* of the most exquisite description; dresses, mantles, bonnets, *coiffures*, boots, gloves, *lingerie*, trinkets—everything appertaining to a lady's toilet—and dispatched doll and *trousseau* as an offering to the young Princess. And here permit me to mention a significant fact, *en passant*. Previous to the fête at Versailles, the jewellers of the Crown received an order that the *ceinture* of diamonds which the Empress proposed to wear on that occasion should be enlarged thirteen centimètres. General Canrobert, after appearing at all the fêtes offered to the Queen, has retired to Tulle, to spend some time in repose from the fatigues of his late campaign.

Considerable attention was excited, and some severe comments passed, on the absence of M. de Hubner, the representative of Austria at the French Court, from the fêtes of the Hôtel de Ville and Versailles, and many conclusions drawn therefrom. The fact was, however, that, so far from this non-appearance being intentional, M. de Hubner, who was suffering from the effects of a severe fall, had been so anxious to be capable of presenting himself on these occasions that, instead of going in person to greet the arrival of the Archduke Maximilian at Toulon, he had dispatched an Attaché of the Embassy to represent him; and it was only the impossibility of his going out, despite this precaution, that hindered his taking his place on these occasions. A good deal of disappointment has been experienced that the Archduke had not visited the capital, where his presence was confidently looked for. A somewhat singular circumstance was remarked in one of the last dinners at St. Cloud: namely, the place given to the Archbishop of Paris between Lord Cowley, the representative of a Protestant nation, and the Marquis de Villamarina, Minister of an excommunicated Government. This may, indeed, be called the general *entente cordiale* *quand même*.

It is a subject of remark that an extraordinary number of religious polemics, and other works of a devotional character have, of late, appeared before the public. Apart from the discussion of the *Univer's* and its opponents, whose attacks and defences speak little for the supposed unity of the Romish Church, various pamphlets and more important works are constantly being brought forth, many of them bearing signatures which, in themselves, call for attention. Among these is a brochure by M. Dupin aîné, entitled "Jésus devant Caïphe et Pilate," in

refutation of one of M. Salvador, "Jugement et Condamnation de Jésus;" "La Femme Chrétienne;" and a new edition of "La Raison Philosophique et la Raison Catholique" of Père Ventura; and a remarkable volume, of a liberal tendency, by M. Bordas-Dumoulin, "Les Pouvoirs Constitutifs de l'Eglise"—the latter work, tending to the pure origin of Christianity, is far from being welcome to the clerical party. Besides these publications of an entirely religious character, appear a new edition of "La Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands," with the addition of many valuable documents by M. Augustin Thierry, and "L'Histoire de César," by M. de Lamartine, published in the *feuilleton* of the *Presse*. M. de George Sand has just brought before the public a new novel, "Mont-Revêche," which promises to have much success. The first edition consists of 20,000 copies, which are rapidly selling off. M. Alexandre Dumas fils, who is reposeing from his literary labours, at Dieppe, has just completed a new comedy, to be represented at the Gymnase, entitled "Le Père Prodigue."

A set of highly-interesting contemporary autographs, owing their origin to a singular trick, has just been sold. An individual composes a set of letters, painting his moral condition in the most piteous terms, expressing his desire to commit suicide, but appealing to the celebrity addressed, as to his or her opinion on the justifiableness of the act. A reply arrives, which our *dilettante* sells for what it will fetch. By this *industrie*, carried on for some years, a set of letters signed by most of the remarkable names of Europe, has been obtained. Although originally sold separately, the collection, or the greater part of it, by a train of circumstances we have not here space to detail, has been brought together by a celebrated collector, and amounts to the number of forty-five epistles, the interest of which may well be imagined.

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

Lord Palmerston's remark, that Russian influence reigns supreme in Naples, is the only key to the conduct of the wretched King of that unhappy State. It is now some years since Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Lord Aberdeen, called the attention of England to the revolting cruelties exercised upon Italian patriots by the Neapolitan Government; but the doings which he exposed had much more apparent excuse than those which King Bomba has lately resorted to. For some months past his wretched agents of police have so strained their rules—or rather have so exaggerated their caprices of restriction, repression, examinations, confiscation, imprisonment, and penalties of all kinds—that a veritable reign of terror exists throughout the kingdom, and more especially in the capital. From the highest of the aristocracy to the lowest of the *lazzaroni*, no one seems a moment safe in any part of their persons or proceedings from the King's surveillance and interference.

A recent letter from Naples remarks that punishment with the stick is getting more and more into fashion. A gentleman at Potenza lately received fifty blows, and was then sent to trial; at its termination he was declared innocent. What remedy? None. At Castellamare two gentlemen were punished in a similar manner for having *fischiate* too strongly in the theatre. In fact, any pretext is seized on as an excuse for arrest and imprisonment. At Castellamare, where the King is now residing, the names, surnames, length of residence, and the motive of residence both of natives and foreigners are taken down, and the keepers of cafés are compelled to send in weekly the most minute reports of those who frequent them, as also the subject of their conversations.

The Duke of Bivona, a Spanish nobleman and a Carlist, resident in Naples, has been distinguished rather by his association with the Royalists; yet police spies have been openly and permanently established before his residence, and have even penetrated into his house. The Duke went directly to the King to complain of the grievance, when he was informed that on a certain night, in the corner of a window in his drawing-room, the affairs of the East had been discussed in a sense favourable to the Allies. Binova was astonished, but on a profession of strong attachment to the King, he was liberated from this public espionage. The Duke di Palliano, of the house of Colonna, has a villa at Capodimonte, where he receives once a week. His receptions have been attended by the Royal Princes, the Count of Aquila, and the Count of Syracuse; sometimes by the Royal Princesses; by various diplomatists, as the Apostolic Nuncio; by some of the most distinguished personages in the country, as the Cardinal Archbishop, Prince Ischitella, and others—yet for some time persons of a vulgar appearance, well known to be police-agents, have been found in the gardens. Strict orders were given to exclude every one from the grounds but those who were specially invited. On the 19th ult., however, when a fête was to have been given, three persons seated themselves early near the large iron gates of the grounds, with paper and pencil in hand. The names of all who entered—amongst others, the Count of Aquila and Prince Ischitella—were noted down; and when the name of the arrival was not known, threats were used to extort it from the servants. This happened in the case of the Countess of Casamaggiore. The commissary of police for the quarter of Capodimonte had received his orders to watch over the watchers, and see whether they performed their strange duty. The object of this espionage, which was doubtless to put a stop to those social reunions, will be probably accomplished, as the Duke is about to go to Rome, which, by universal admission, is a paradise of liberty compared with Naples. The Prince Torella has also closed his house, where the most distinguished foreigners and natives once met. The object is, of course, to appease the anger of the Government, which has been recently poured out against his son, the Marchese Bella, for having attended the funeral of Dr. Cesare.

Whilst such is the disposition of the Government towards the Allies, and such the manner in which it is at this moment displayed, the masses of the people are body and soul with us. There is not a house in Naples where in its interior the affairs of the war are not discussed both day and night; nor is there a single individual beyond a corrupt circle who does not rejoice at the success of the Allies. Indeed, such is the effect produced by the recent victories, that even this people, depressed and trodden in the dust as they are, hold up their heads with hope, and in the prospect of deliverance seem no longer to fear the prison or the stick. The same reckless feeling exists as sprang up before the revolution of 1848. There is the strongest indisposition on the part of sound-thinking men to push matters to the extreme, but it would seem as if there was a desire to drive them to it.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Baltic*, which left New York on the 22nd ult., arrived at Liverpool last Sunday morning. The news is not of much importance. Baltimore has been the scene of a desperate rencontre between several fire companies. It seems evident that the combatants were prepared for the contest, as for some minutes there was a sustained discharge of fire-arms that would not have disgraced a battle-field. The fight lasted only about five minutes, during which time not less than fifty pistol-shots were heard, but no lives were lost.

The case of Colonel Kinney, being a charge of violating the neutrality laws, was brought up in the United States District Court of Philadelphia on the 21st ult. An affidavit was read by George M. Dallas, Esq., setting forth the Colonel's proceedings subsequent to his arrest, and expressing the belief that he would return and take his trial for the offence charged, whereupon the Court ordered that his recognizances should be forfeited and resipited until the 1st day of February, 1856.

Letters from Kansas to the 7th ult., contain an account of the excitement created in Atchison by the whipping of an Abolitionist from Cincinnati, named Kelly. A public meeting had been called, at which resolutions were passed declaratory of an intention to rid the territory of all Abolitionists. A committee was appointed to warn Kelly to leave the territory within an hour, but when the committee waited upon him he was not to be found, having gone to parts unknown during the previous night. A bill of a very stringent character in relation to Abolitionists is now before the Kansas Legislature. It provides that every person who shall be convicted of raising a rebellion of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, or doing any act in furtherance thereof, shall suffer death.

Hopes were entertained that the yellow fever at New Orleans had spent its force, and that an improvement in the public health would soon be experienced. A despatch from New Orleans, however, shows that the epidemic was raging with increased virulence, as many as 394 having fallen victims in one week.

From Mexico and South America there is no news, except a contradiction of the statement that the Mexican insurgents had captured a convoy of Government treasure.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT PLYMOUTH.—Mr. Dent, Storekeeper of the Dockyard at Plymouth, was drowned on Monday evening last by the upsetting of a boat in which, with two of his sons, he was fishing between Mount Edgecombe and the island. The eldest son, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, was the only one of the party sensible when picked up. The second son, a clerk in the establishment, though resuscitated, lies in a precarious state.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

General Simpson's despatch, which we give below, shows that he also believed in the probability of an offensive movement on the part of the Russians. As regards the statement about reinforcements of Guards having been conveyed in carts from Bagtcheserai and Simpheropol, the correspondent of a Polish paper denies that that portion of the Russian army has yet been forwarded to the Crimea. After referring to a rumour that 24,000 men of the Russian Grenadier Guards were stationed between the Alma and the Belbec, he says:—

The corps of Grenadiers forming the reserve, has not yet entered the Crimea, and will only go there to take part in the first offensive operation of the Russians. It is an error that the garrison of Sebastopol has been doubled, and it is scarcely possible that it should be, inasmuch as for several months the garrison has been sixty thousand strong. The corps of Panutina no longer bears his name; it is at present called the corps of Ofrosioff, from the name of its new chief. The report that two divisions of infantry of the Guard are proceeding from Poland and Lithuania towards the Crimea, and that they are to be replaced by militia, gains credit. Public opinion in Russia demands that the troops d'élite of the Guard and the Grenadiers, which have not yet seen the enemy, shall be employed in the war. The people imagine that the Allies cannot resist these corps united with the militia.

This is only throwing dust in the eyes of the Russian people. What chance would either Guards or Grenadiers have against the English, French, and Sardinian troops now lying before Sebastopol? A few inches taller or shorter is a matter of very little importance when all are wretched slaves, who cannot fight without brandy and the stick.

All the accounts relating to the condition of the Russian army agree in describing it as suffering greatly from scarcity of provisions. The *Freunden Blatt* learns from Odessa, Aug. 22, that General Liders has just returned from a visit of inspection to Nicolaieff and Cherson. The health of the troops is improving, "but cholera and typhus still carry off thousands of men." The transport of stores to the Crimea gets to be more and more difficult, and it is with the greatest difficulty that "draught oxen" can be procured. "The soldiers suffer terribly." The *Anhalt Gazette* has private advices from the German colony at Ascania Nova, near Perekop, that the effects of the war are more and more felt. Great numbers of troops pass, and conflicts sometimes occur between them about the water, which in that neighbourhood can only be drawn in small quantities from the wells.

A telegraphic despatch, in the third edition of the *Post* of Thursday, dated Hamburg, Sept. 5, says:—

Prince Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have been greatly damaged, and that the garrison has suffered heavy losses.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult. says:—"Prince Gortschakoff's despatch of the 24th has caused great uneasiness here, on account of the words 'Our fortifications suffer.' For those who know with what reserve Russian bulletins and despatches are drawn up, these three words have an immense signification. Hitherto, none of either Menschikoff's or Gortschakoff's despatches had announced anything similar."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, a semi-Russian organ, says:—

It appears that the besiegers are daily approaching closer to the first line of fortifications, but it is beyond doubt also that the besieged have not remained idle, and that they have added to the old works of the Karabelnaia, of the city properly speaking, and of the Northern Citadel, other defences, which appear completely to paralyse the works of approach of the Allies. It was inferred from this circumstance that the Generals of the combined armies would abandon the project of storming the Malakoff Tower, because if they succeeded in gaining possession of it at the cost of immense bloodshed, they could not maintain themselves in it under the concentrated fire of the second line of defence. According to one report their plan would be to raise the siege for the present; to place their guns under cover behind the ramparts of Kamiesch, and to concentrate all their forces at Eupatoria, in order to operate against Simpheropol and Bagtcheserai. According to another version, the officers of engineers of the Allies have chosen Kamiesch as the base of their ulterior siege operations. From thence they intend, with the co-operation of the fleet, to obtain possession of all the points along Quarantine Bay, and push their approaches against the Bastion No. 6, which would require the whole autumn and winter.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON

War Department, Sept. 5.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson.

Before Sebastopol, Aug. 25.

My Lord,—Having been engaged since daylight in a careful observation of the position in front of Balacava, I am unable to address your Lordship at any length this day.

The enemy have been concentrating troops at the Mackenzie, Tasova, and Karales, their left extending as far as the village of Makoul; and are supposed to have received considerable reinforcements, which probably consist of two divisions of Grenadiers, which have been conveyed in carts from Bagtcheserai and Simpheropol.

The bridge across the Great Harbour is nearly completed, and large bodies of men are employed in erecting earthworks on the north side of the harbour. Intrenchments have been thrown up on the Sievermaya Hill, extending from the sea-coast to the site of the first lighthouse, facing the north.

From various sources we learn that the Russians on the right bank of the Tcheranaya are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

Our siege operations progress steadily, with, I regret to say, heavy casualties on our side, as your Lordship will see by the accompanying lists.

I have, &c., JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 20TH TO THE 23RD OF AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.

Aug. 20.—26th Foot: Private James Dunn. 47th: Privates Michael Kelly, John Dooley. Aug. 21.—7th Foot: Private John Hall. 77th: Lance-Corporal John Despard. Royal Artillery: Gunner William Simmonds.

Aug. 22.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private John Wire. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Sergeant George Bolton. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private Thomas M'Robert. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Private P. Digby. 17th Foot: Private Anthony Flett. 30th: Privates Arthur Ingram, Moses Kemp, Henry Richardson. 33rd: Private James Joyce. 53rd: Privates James Fergusson, Peter Finlayson. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private James Blanchard.

Aug. 23.—3rd Foot: Private Henry Brown. 41st: Colour-Sergeant Peter Daugan; Private William McHenry, severely; Private Edward Mahon, Thomas Browne. Royal Artillery: Gunners William Lambert, William 3rd.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant and Adjutant E. G. Horne, contusion in shoulder, 48th Foot. Lieutenant J. T. Campbell, slightly, 72nd Foot. Lieutenant D. H. M'Barne, slightly, 79th Foot. Captain P. Dickson, slightly, Royal Artillery. August 20.

Lieutenant and Adjutant E. S. R. Smyth, slightly, 23rd Foot. August 21.

Lieutenant A. C. Campbell, slightly, 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieutenant R. Wild, severely, 95th Foot. August 22.

Lieutenant F. W. de Winton, slightly, Royal Artillery. August 23.

Aug. 20.—21st Foot: Private Charles Carthy, slightly. 23rd: Private Thomas Symonds, slightly. 50th: Private Edward Armstrong, slightly. 31st: Privates Solomon Duckett, slightly; Denis Rosney, severely. 38th: Sergeant Thomas Hunter, slightly. Privates Patrick Cawley, James Rife, severely. Thomas Curney, William Murray, dangerously. 48th: Sergeant Henry Patterson, slightly. 63rd: Privates Francis Tuthill, Micha I Griffin. John Roddy, slightly. 68th: Sergeant James Hasford, severely. Privates John Baxter, William Farwood, slightly. 77th: Privates William McMillen, severely; Patrick Ahern, Robert Joy, Richard Underwood, Thomas Johnson, slightly; Michael Joseph, Philip McDonald, Joseph Betson, George Williams, dangerously. William Pratt, James McInerney, severely; John Kennally, Patrick Delahunty, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Acting Corporal James Turney, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunners Henry Lund, William Clench, Robert Coles, slightly; William Pawlyn, severely.

August 21.—18th Foot: Privates Maurice Glamsen, severely; Richard Keefe, slightly; Robert Walsh, dangerously. 31st: Private Martin Hogan, slightly. 34th: Privates Robert Hartigan, slightly; William Copley, severely. 48th: Privates John Kelly, Thomas Kelly, Samuel Kiddy, severely. 68th: Privates James Aakon, Hugh Keogh, slightly; 89th: Corporal Michael Mooney, slightly. 97th: Privates Edward Barker, George Fitchett, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates John Cherry, severely; Julian Evamy, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates Henry Banks, James Balantine, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunners Wm. Hovendon, severely; George Dape, William Moulton, Patrick Foy, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Lance-Corporal Wm. Jenkins, slightly.

Aug. 22.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates Amos Riggs, severely; John Harrison, George Lewin, James Baldwin, Anthony Palmer, Jesse Izzard, slightly. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Privates James Old, Robert Holden, James Moss, severely; Abel Taylor, Frederick Turner, James Welsh, slightly. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Privates William Taylor, John Cooper, William Sains, Duncan Forbes, Archibald McCallum, slightly; James Alexander, John Cameron, Francis Wakeford, Angus M'Lean, severely; Alexander Cairns, dangerously. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Privates R. Conton, James Daly, John Dempsey, Samuel Palmer, slightly; William May, Daniel Cook, severely. 3rd Foot: Sergeant John Goggins, slightly. Privates Jas. Coombe, Jas. Harper, John Quirk, slightly. 4th: Private Wm. Simpson, slightly. 30th: Lance-Corporal Robert Tyrie, severely. Privates Jas. Andrews, Patrick Collins, dangerously. William Hillier, slightly. 41st: Privates Thomas Connolly, Simon Doherty, Patrick Jeffers, severely; John Lowther, John Sullivan, severely. 42nd: Privates John Noonan, slightly; Thomas M'Lean, dangerously. 72nd: Private Thomas M'Cue, slightly. 79th: Corporal John Brown, slightly. 90th: Private William Hampton, dangerously. 93rd: Privates John M'Clulloch, Roderick Matheson, slightly; Henry Jarrott, James Hansell, John Bain, severely. 94th: Privates Isaac Thompson, slightly; James Pickles, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Charles Cooper, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunners Thomas Williams, James M'Ann, John Elvidge, Samuel Rothwell, slightly.

Aug. 23.—1st Battalion 1st Foot: Private John Campbell, slightly. 3rd: Privates Thomas Kilcourse, Thomas Fitzgibbon, Denis Bracken, slightly. 7th: Privates Henry Farmer, severely; Vincent Russell, slightly. 18th: Sergeant Patrick Collins, severely. 19th: Privates William Hayes, William O'Hara, slightly. 23rd: Lance-Corporal Fred. Morris, dangerously. Privates Thomas Evans, dangerously; Joseph Randall, Edward Bowcott, severely; George Butcher, slightly. 30th: Privates David Hayes, dangerously; Terence Johnson, Michael Kelly, slightly. 31st: Private Thomas Wade, slightly. 38th: Private George Hendry, slightly. 47th: Private William Newman, slightly. 55th: Privates Patrick Rutledge, James Burke, slightly. 63rd: Privates S. Humphreys, dangerously; W. Carr, B. Lodge, severely; W. Ror, slightly. 77th: Privates Patrick M'Carthy, severely; Brian M'Carthy, slightly. John M'Gilliam, John Naughton, dangerously. 90th: Corporal Henry Hott, slightly. Privates Dennis Lynch, Patrick Martin, slightly. 97th: Private James M'Gee, severely. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Sergeant Thomas Farrell, slightly. Privates Thomas Boyle, Samuel Graham, slightly. 3rd: Privates S. Humphreys, dangerously; W. Carr, B. Lodge, severely. 4th: Private Wm. Hillier, slightly. 5th: Private John Doolan, John Childs, severely. John Brent, John Parkinson, dangerously. Royal Artillery: Gunners James Cooper, severely; James Smith, dangerously; Thomas Read, John Laxton, slightly.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war in Asia is more satisfactory than that previously received. A despatch from Kars, dated August 17, states that "though the Russians still intercept communications with Erzeroum, and have burnt the villages round about, they have no means of attacking either Kars or Erzeroum." Should this prove to be correct, it only confirms what has been apparent for some time, that General Mouravieff is acting on the offensive, simply in consequence of imperative orders from St. Petersburg, or under the pressure of approaching famines, like Prince Gortschakoff.

The following letter from Trebizond, of the 14th August, which appears in the *Trieste Zeitung*, contains some information regarding the recent proceedings of the Russians:—

On the 7th a messenger arrived from Erzeroum with a letter addressed to the manager of a Greek house, in which it was stated that the Russians were in the plain of Pasin, not far from the above-mentioned capital. Some Europeans residing at Erzeroum also forwarded the same intelligence to their Trebizond friends, but their accounts of the force of the advancing enemy differed greatly. According to some the Russians were 15,000; to others, 8000. The Erzeroum Consuls, in letters written on the 7th to their colleagues at Trebizond, made no allusion to the advance of the Russians to Pasin; but on the following day a "Tatar" brought intelligence from the Erzeroum authorities, which was communicated to the Trebizond Consuls, to the following effect:—"The garrison of Kars, under the command of Kerim Pacha, having made a successful sortie, the Russian force at Pasin, near Erzeroum, had been quickly withdrawn." It was further said that Kerim Pacha had put several thousand Russian *hors de combat* and captured fourteen guns. The conclusion of the despatch was, that the besiegers of Kars were retiring, and would, "God willing," soon be on the other side of the Arpatchai. Twenty-one guns were fired at Trebizond in honour of the victory; but the Consuls in that city, instead of hoisting their flags, shook their heads in doubt. Two days afterwards the regular weekly mail arrived from Erzeroum with letters containing the following news:—

"At the beginning of the month of August, Vely Pacha, the Governor of Erzeroum, received authentic intelligence that a column composed of Russian infantry and cavalry was advancing under the command of Prince Tschatschawadzé, from Bayazid to the valley of the Aras. As soon as the news reached him the cautious Turkish commander ordered a body of troops, which was stationed at Kerpi-Keuv, for the defence of the great bridge over the Aras, to retire to Erzeroum as speedily as possible. On the 5th the enemy, meeting with no opposition, crossed the Aras, took possession of Kerpi-Keuv, walled into the fort or stronghold of Hassan-Kaleh, and finally encamped in and around Kurudshuk, which is about three hours' march from Erzeroum. In that capital the greatest consternation prevailed; and on the 7th the Consuls, with their archives and the persons under their protection, were fully prepared to beat a retreat. It seems, however, that the Russians in Kurudshuk had only reconnoitred, for they soon fell back on Kerpi-Keuv, where Prince Tschatschawadzé has his head-quarters. The Russians forming the vanguard of the column took possession of all the corn magazines in the plain of Pasin, and set the standing corn on fire. Should it be true, as is reported, that General Mouravieff intends to occupy the whole country up to the Karasu (an arm of the Euphrates), it is difficult to believe that his subordinates could commit such a blunder as to destroy the standing crops.

"After the retreat of the Russians from the immediate neighbourhood of Erzeroum Vely Pacha began to breathe more freely; but he was soon alarmed again by the receipt of intelligence that a powerful Russian detachment was at Tschiplakeh, at the foot of the Soghanli-Dagh. It seems that the corps in question intends to act against Erzeroum from the road between that city and Thortum and Olti, as by so doing it will be able to turn the Deve-Boyrur, a mountain about 4500 feet high, which has been fortified by the Turks, as it commands Erzeroum. According to the latest reports, the Bashi-bozouks in Erzeroum have refused to obey the military authorities, and some of them have committed such excesses that the bazaars have been closed. Yesterday, the 13th August, another 'Tatar' arrived from Erzeroum, and the Turks again spread the report that the Russians were retreating. It is, however, possible—says the correspondent—that the reports of the advance of the Russians on Erzeroum may prove to be 'much ado about nothing.'

A private letter from Constantinople, of the 23rd ult., speaks of the plan of campaign of Omer Pacha in Asia. It says that the Ottoman General will not go to Kars; but, immediately on landing at Batoum, will move on straight to Tiflis, with the twofold object of menacing the communication of the Russians with Georgia, and cutting off their retreat, and also of presenting an opportunity to the Circassians and other mountain tribes to aid him if they are so disposed.

PROJECTED NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

From the preparations going forward there is good reason to believe that some important movement in the Black Sea is about to take place. The *Akhbar*, in its account of the movements of the Imperial Navy in the port of Algiers, from the 24th to the 30th ult., states that the *Tanger*, carrying the western mail, had arrived at Algiers, having in tow the two gun-boats *Etincelle* and *Eclair*. On the 26th, the sailing-frigate *Andromache* reached Algiers from Toulon, and, nearly at the same moment, the steam-frigate *Magellan*, towing the floating battery *Lave*, entered the port. The gun-boat *Fiamme* sailed from Algiers for the East on the 26th. In the morning of the 29th the steam-frigate *Albatros*, towing the floating-battery *Devastation*, arrived at Algiers, and towards noon the steam-frigate *Magellan* and the floating-battery *Lave* cleared out for the East.

The floating-battery *Devastation* (says the *Akhbar*) will shortly follow them, and those three formidable engines of war will soon bring their guns to bear upon the forts of Sebastopol. One may easily imagine their destructive effects. The entrance of the port of Sebastopol is defended by three stockades, through which passages have been left open. Should the three floating batteries succeed in entering it, which they can easily do, thanks to their light draught of water and their screw, the Russian fleet, sheltered behind the cliffs, cannot escape them, and their enormous guns will powerfully assist our land artillery. The *Devastation* justifies the name she bears. She is armed with twenty-four guns. The *Tonnant* and *Lave* only mount sixteen each.

The *Akhbar* adds that every day English steamers of all sizes are signalled, passing within sight of Algiers and steering eastward or westward.

Letter from Constantinople say that the large quantities of war matériel, which has reached the Black Sea lately is destined for the Russian fortresses on the Danube. A number of English and French gun-boats are said to have appeared at the mouth of the Danube, and three floating batteries were daily expected. If these preparations really are intended to assail the enemy on that vulnerable side, they will make some impression. The Russians are naturally alarmed at what is going forward, and stop all merchant-vessels at Ismail.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The following from Hamburg, dated September 1, gives the most recent intelligence regarding the Allied fleets in the Baltic:—

The English bomb-vessels, ordered to England by Admiral Dundas, are still lying at Eilshore, awaiting further instructions from the Government. They cannot be employed again this year in any operation, being completely unserviceable. Their construction as ships of war is deficient in solidity, and professional men who have inspected them cannot conceive how the Admiralty could send such slight vessels to so dangerous a sea as the Baltic. The French transport *Marne* had arrived at Nargen, with the war matériel destined for the squadron of Rear-Admiral Pénard. The two French gun-boats *Argueuse* and *St. Barbe* are still at Kiel waiting the orders of their Government. The number of days favourable to naval operations in the Gulf of Finland is rapidly diminishing, and the Allied fleets will soon be compelled to retire by the equinoctial gales. The English ship of the line *Sanspareil* lately arrived at Kiel, with an enormous cargo of projectiles for the English fleet, weighed anchor yesterday to return to England, with her entire cargo, on receipt of a telegraphic despatch to that effect. Admiral Dundas will not consequently receive those munitions of war, which he had so earnestly applied for. It may be inferred from this fact, that no other operation is contemplated in the Baltic before next spring.

THE RUSSIAN JUSTIFICATION OF THE HANGO AFFAIR.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 21st publishes the following letter, which, it appears, is to close the correspondence between the Russian Minister of War and the Allied Admirals in the Baltic, on the subject of the Hango affair:—

Monsieur l'Amiral,—I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 10th of July. The explanations which it contains on the affair of Hango Udd, far from modifying our opinion, have only served to confirm the evidence of the principal fact, and prove that Lieutenant Geneste, of the Royal Navy, landed without waiting for his character of flag of truce to be legally admitted and recognised by our authorities. This fact remains established in such a manner as to render any further discussion superfluous. I regard it as closed between us, and the more so as the most detailed particulars of the affair have been directly made known to the English Government by the Danish Legation, whose friendly interference it had requested. As far as regards Lieutenant Geneste personally, you will allow me to observe that a more attentive perusal of my communication of the 12th of July will prove to you, Monsieur l'Amiral, that it does not contain the slightest reflection on the honour of that officer. The confidence which we place in the veracity of our officers is equal

to that which you give to your subordinates. With this observation I shall conclude our correspondence.—I take the opportunity, &c. DOLGOROUKI.

As the *Times* justly remarks:—"Prince Dolgorouki's note may be considered as the termination, on the Russian side, of the Hango affair. It is the solemn acceptance, on the part of a powerful nation, of one of the most disgraceful acts of cruelty and perfidy to be found in the annals of warfare. The young Czar and his counsellors have adopted the foul deed of their subordinate agent, and made it their own. To a certain degree, no doubt, they have been successful; but their triumph is that of a band of cut-throats who have sprung from an ambush upon a passing traveller, deprived him of life, and who for the moment have escaped the hands of the police."

THE ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—(No. I.)

DURING the Parliamentary recess a convenient opportunity presents itself to the journalist, who then has ampler space at his command, to investigate imperial and social problems. We propose, therefore, to inquire into the principles on which our Colonial Government is conducted, and to present to our readers the substance of the speech of the Hon. Joseph Howe, delivered in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in which he unfolds a scheme for the organisation of the empire; and also the opposing views of the Hon. Frederick Hincks, late Inspector-General of Canada—an office which corresponds to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. Both are gentlemen of eminent abilities and of large and varied Colonial experience; and as the strength of the United Kingdom is materially derived from her transmarine possessions, it is desirable that we at home should make ourselves acquainted with the opinions of North American statesmen, who have held the highest political offices in the North American provinces. Nor is the reasoning they have brought to bear on the Colonial problem confined to the territories which they have administered; it applies, so far as great principles are involved, to Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and the West Indies; though the peculiar population of British India may exclude that most magnificent appendage to the Crown from the sphere of representative institutions. However, the subject on which we propose to comment becomes invested with profound interest when we reflect that our national flag floats over 260,000,000 of people, while all the States of Europe contain about 233,000,000 of people—the latter living under different forms of government, while the former obey a single Sovereign.

From year to year the more considerable of our transmarine possessions are increasing in wealth, numbers, and power. All the arts and sciences of Europe are at their command. Their race is the same as our own; their love of liberty as intense; their energy as indomitable. Then arises the question will their allegiance to the central authority, represented by the British Crown, be permanent? If the answer be in the affirmative, it may be asked what are the grounds on which such a hope can be sustained? History teaches a different lesson, and points to an opposite conclusion. Brazil separated itself from Portugal; Mexico and Peru threw off the yoke of Spain; St. Domingo emancipated herself from France; the United States declared themselves independent of England. While these facts cannot be denied, it may be urged that all these disruptions resulted from bad government. This may readily be granted, but still it may be asked what privileges or rights ought to be conferred on our Colonies to attach them permanently to the mother country? or, in other words, what is the best organisation for the empire?

Let us briefly refer to the past; for one of the best modes of arriving at truth is to review our errors. Ancient and modern colonisation proceeded on principles diametrically opposed. The Egyptians, and after them the Greeks, founded a colony that it might be complete in itself; Europeans that it might be a dependency on the parent state. The former had only in view the welfare of the colonists; the latter the advantages of the mother country. In the heroic ages the sons of Kings, and, at a later period, the Eupatrides or citizens of the most illustrious birth, were the leaders of those who founded new settlements in unoccupied countries. They took with them their arts, their industry, their religion. When poetic fable recognises Neptune as the donor of the horse, common sense, lifting up the veil of allegory, at once perceives that the animal was brought by sea by immigrants. Thus, also, strangers introduced the three great cultures of wheat, the olive, and the vine, which mythological fiction has ascribed to the beneficence of Ceres, Minerva, and Bacchus. The ancients, far from envying the prosperity of their colonists, exulted at it; and Corinth, which founded Syracuse, rejoiced at its riches and power. The whole south of Italy took the name of Græcia Major, because it surpassed ancient Greece in the extent and number of its cities. How different the plan of the moderns! Marauding adventurers, chiefly impelled by avarice, seized on distant lands, plundered the natives, taught them to drink ardent spirits, and introduced among them some of the most baleful diseases of Europe. Other territories we have converted into penal settlements, filling them with hardened criminals—the surplus of our hulks and gaols. In 1663 Lords Clarendon, Albemarle, and other noblemen, obtained a grant of the two Carolinas; and, in two years afterwards, of all the lands now included in the States south and west, and actually extending far into Mexico. Locke and Shaftesbury prepared a constitution and scheme of government. To the extent of two-fifths the lands was to be inalienable, the property of barons, eadques, palatines, and other members of an ennobled class. The leet men were to be leet men for ever. A grand council of fifty, of whom fourteen only, holding their seats for life, represented the commons, was mixed up in the scheme with courts of heraldry, of ceremonies, and pedigrees; and at the time it was believed that this absurd scheme contained all the elements of immortality. Virginia was granted to the noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants of London, under an Act of Incorporation. What they wanted was rent without work; and the whole scheme failed, except in one respect: it established slavery, which has ever since continued in the Southern States; and it has been said with bitter truth, "had there been no aristocracy in England to covet the proprietorship of transatlantic soil, there would have been no slavery in America." However, the Revolution broke out, and Washington achieved the independence of his country.

The Anglo-Saxon race will never repeat the errors of the past, of which we have recent evidence during the short Derby Administration, when Sir John Pakington proposed the insane scheme of introducing an hereditary house into the Australian Legislatures, rejected amidst the ridicule of the House of Commons. Exclusive constitutions are not easily transplanted; and even where violence makes the effort, the roots quickly decay, and the tree falls and rots, as in the case of Locke's Constitution for the Carolinas. How, then, shall we provide for the future government of our Colonies? How organise this mighty empire that its population of 260,000,000 of people shall remain linked together by the ties of mutual interest and reciprocal aid? That is the problem which Mr. Howe desires to solve. Before we quote any of his curious and instructive statistics, we shall cite a passage from his favourite statesman, Governor Pownall, who foresaw the American Revolution, and sought to avert it. Addressing the rebels and the loyalists, the colonists and people of England, he said:—

You are one family; the ocean divides you; you must have different forms of Government, but that is no reason why you should not be a united family: arbitrate on disputed points, keep the peace, have distinct forms of Government, if you please; but establish a Zollverein, and let there be perpetual amity and free-trade between the British races on both sides of the Atlantic.

It may be as well to state at once the leading demands of Mr. Howe. He claims a constitutional right for every colony to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, and to participate in the public employments and distinctions of the empire. These points conceded, he considers the organisation would be complete. If we rightly understand him, the Colonial representatives are only to have a consultative voice in the Im-

perial Legislature—the right of speech, but not the right of vote. They would advise the House on Colonial matters from local knowledge, and thus prevent injuries that might arise from ignorance. When it is considered that the Secretary for the Colonies has to superintend forty dependencies, it may be affirmed, without casting odium on any one, that no man is competent to so herculean a task; and however intelligent the clerks may be who render him assistance, it is notorious that they are the creatures of routine, and never deviate from the file of precedents. On these grounds it really seems a very unobjectionable proposition that the Colonies should elect delegates to sit in the Imperial Parliament, exercising the limited functions we have described.

What is British North America? We are about to quote Mr. Howe's geographical measurements. These give an area of 4,000,000 square miles; while all Europe contains only 3,708,000, or 292,000 miles less. The area of the United States is 3,330,572 square miles, or 769,123 less than British America. The whole globe contains but 37,000,000 square miles, and of this grand total British America contains one-ninth. At present but a fractional part of this immense area is settled, cultivated, and peopled. Nevertheless the province of Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France, and Prussia united. The lakes of Canada are larger in volume than the Caspian Sea, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence equals the dimensions of the Euxine. Roll into one channel the Po, the Rhone, the Thames, the Rhine, and the Tagus, and you then only have a stream equal to that of the St. Lawrence. If we pursue these comparisons still further, it will be found that New Brunswick is as large as Sardinia, while Nova Scotia is somewhat larger than Switzerland. The maritime provinces of British America covering 86,000 square miles of territory, are as large as Holland, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, and Switzerland put together, and half as large again as England and Scotland united.

These statistics show the future capabilities of this gigantic colony, destined to become the seat of a mighty empire; and if, at the present moment, the population is small in proportion to the area, let it not on that account be undervalued. Some of our politicians are alarmed at the magnitude of Russia, but there also the inhabitants are sparse and scattered; and the country wants that compactness which imparts real strength. Under this view, though of course in a very inferior degree, there are points of comparison between Russia and British America. The chief power of the Muscovite empire is in the centre. In the government of Moscow, the most densely-peopled of all, there are forty-eight inhabitants to the square verst—the verst being two-thirds of an English mile; but in the government of St. Petersburg the density of the population is only about seventeen souls to the same space. In the government of Novogorod it is less than nine; in that of Archangel there is but one inhabitant in three versts; and, at the other extremity of the empire, in the government of Astracan, each verst contains but two at the most. If in British America the population of the towns is thin, this also is the case in Russia, comparing the urban with the rural population, for it is stated in the archives of Herman, for the year 1845, that the entire population of all the towns and boroughs of any importance was 4,906,310, while the total population of the country was 60,000,000.

We shall now place before our readers the area, and population to area, of the five settled divisions of British North America:—

	Square Miles.	Population.
Canada	400,000	1,342,264
New Brunswick	28,000	200,000
Nova Scotia	19,000	300,000
Prince Edward's Island	2,000	175,000
Newfoundland	37,000	100,000
	486,000	2,517,264

The population is small. Granted; yet these numbers are not merely the germ of a nation, annually advancing with giant strides, but, comparing them with some of the States of Europe, they are sufficient to constitute, even now, an independent kingdom. The population of Scotland is 2,620,000; of Saxony, 1,757,000; Wurtemberg has about as many inhabitants as Saxony: Denmark, 2,212,074; Greece, 936,000. In South America we find the following independent States, not one of which has a population of two millions:—

Venezuela	1,000,000 people
New Granada	1,678,000 "
Equador	600,000 "
Peru	1,373,000 "
Bolivia	1,700,000 "
Chili	1,200,000 "
Buenos Ayres	675,000 "

From these comparisons it is plain that, were the five divisions of British North America united together, they are sufficiently populous to constitute an independent State; nay, Canada alone could claim that position, compared with any of the South American kingdoms referred to, or compared with Saxony, Wurtemberg, or Greece.

From the area and population of British North America we pass to its sources of wealth. The soil of Canada is admirably adapted to the culture of wheat, and the acreage available for that purpose round the Lakes is almost boundless. In the other provinces, if the fertility be inferior, it is still highly productive. The copper mines of Lake Superior are considered to be the depositories of almost fabulous wealth. Iron and coal are plentiful in the lower provinces. Timber for ship-building abounds. Noble rivers form the highways of commerce, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Richelieu, the Saguenay, the Miramichi, and the St. John. In Nova Scotia the harbours are open throughout the year. All the materials of wealth are present in North America. The people are industrious, hardy, and intelligent, and it is expected that at the close of the present century the population will be not less than ten millions. But here we must pause.

THE "BULLDOG" AND "STARLING" INTERCEPTING RUSSIAN TRADING-VESSELS.

THE Engraving in page 284 represents the gun-boats *Bulldog* and *Starling* briskly engaged in routing a large body of Russian troops, a small peninsula at the head of the bay near Dukeors Point, in the Baltic. The latter had been placed there to protect the coasting trade of the locality; and, as the object of the Allies was to put down that trade as effectually as possible, the two gun-boats found it necessary to adopt offensive measures against the protecting force. The Russians, who occupied the rising ground to the left, made an attempt at resistance for a short time; but the fire of the *Bulldog* and *Starling* very soon made both horse and foot take to their heels. All they gained by their show of opposition was the causing several houses to be destroyed by the fire of the gun-boats.

BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.

WE this week engrave three of Mr. Carmichael's Sketches of this destructive Bombardment, the leading incidents of which are described from his notes at page 235, where also are given the plan of attack, together with ample details of the operations.

The first of the Illustrations, engraved upon the front page, shows the boat attack with rockets.

The French Mortar Battery was commenced on Abraham Island on the night of the 7th ult. The site having been fixed, the men begun work at half-past eleven, and at half-past two in the morning, just as daylight was breaking, they left off, without the Russians having found out what they were about. Next evening, again favoured by the darkness, a number of boats were sent to the island by Admiral Pénard with strong parties of sailors, bags of earth, and war matériel. The men worked hard till three in the morning, by which time they had finished the battery, and thus taken up an advanced post much nearer than any mortar-vessels could have been placed without being too much exposed. The Russians were greatly annoyed when they saw the French flag floating so near the "Gibraltar of the North." For a long time they directed their fire at the mortar battery; but, strange to say, although the rock was covered with splinters of stone and fragments of shells, not a single man was wounded.

The French vessels and the Abraham battery threw on the citadel or into the arsenal 4150 projectiles, of which 2828 were shells. During the nights of the 11th and 12th ult., all the matériel which had been landed on



THE BOMBARDMENT OF SVEABORG.—FRENCH GUN-BOATS GOING TO THE BATTERY WITH SHOT AND SHELL.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.

the island of Abraham for the establishment of the battery was re-embarked on board the French vessels.

"In the course of these operations," says Admiral Penaud, "the movements of the English vessels and our own were nearly the same; it might have been said that they had both been commanded by the same chief, so admirable was the ensemble. The success of the one was enthusiastically applauded by the other."

Some very narrow escapes occurred on board the French vessels. A ball struck the carriage of a gun on board the *Tempête* gun-boat, and the splinter which flew from it knocked down Lieut. Lefort. It was thought that he was killed; but when some men hastened to pick him up, he rose by himself, without appearing to suffer from the blow he had received. On board the gun-boat *Aigrette* a red-hot shot, passing through the deck, fell into the powder-magazine between a copper case and the partition, to

which it set fire; but it was immediately put out by the hose of the fire-engine being directed to the spot, and no further mischief ensued.

Our Artist has sketched the French mortar and gun battery on the Island of Langörn, 2000 yards from the batteries of Sveaborg, with French boats supplying shells and powder. Time 12.15 p.m. When the French left this battery to re-embark, they painted on the large platform &c., "Left behind—being Russian property taken from Nargen."



"THE BULLDOG" AND "STARLING" INTERCEPTING TRADING VESSELS.—SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE FRENCH MORTAR BATTERY BEFORE SEVASTOPOL. — SKETCHED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL. — (SEE PAGE 283.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 9.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.
TUESDAY, 11.—Lord Thurlow died, 1836.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Battle of Aberdeen, 1684.
THURSDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806.
FRIDAY, 14.—Allies landed in the Crimea, 1854.
SATURDAY, 15.—Charing-cross Hospital built, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 53	1 22	1 43	2 1	2 15	2 31	2 47
3 0	3 13	3 20	3 26	3 32	3 38	3 44

RETURN OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPER STAMPS
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1855.

WEEKLY PAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIXPENCE.

The Illustrated London News	No. of Stamps.
Weekly Dispatch	1,042,450
Bells Life in London	465,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	304,000
Observer	214,000
Sunday Times	163,300
Era	132,740
Examiner	127,000
Press	77,000
Spectator (price 9d.)	67,500
Field	56,000
Atlas	42,000
Leader	41,500
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
Court Journal	14,700

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS

IN THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE:	
Her Majesty's Visit to St. Germain (Page Cut)	page 297
Arrival of Her Majesty at the Palace of Versailles (Two-page Cut)	300-301
The Grand Trianon at Versailles	304
The Supper in the Theatre, in the Palace of Versailles	304
Grand Ball at the Hôtel de Ville—Court Louis XIV. (Page Cut)	305
The Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, Illuminated (Two-page Cut)	308-309
Notre Dame, from the Seine (Page Cut)	312
Portrait of Colonel Fleury—First Equerry to the Emperor of the French	296
Ditto of M. Abbateucci, the French Minister of Justice	296
Departure of her Majesty from Paris—The Imperial and Royal Procession in the Place Vendôme (Two-page Cut)	293-299
The Royal Yacht leaving Boulogne Harbour	296
Sketches from the Baltic (by J. W. Carmichael):	
The Bombardment of Sveaborg	281
The French Mortar-battery before Sveaborg (Page Cut)	285
French Gun-boats going to the Battery with shot and shell	284
The "Bulldog" and "Starling" intercepting Trading Vessels	284
Sketches from the Crimea:	
First Trial of Capt. Julius Roberts's Mortars against Sebastopol	292
Valley of the Belbec—Conveyance of Russian Supplies into Sebastopol.	292
The Battle of the Tchernaya, or Traktir-bridge	293
Croats' Camp at Balacava	293

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

THE great success with which the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have commemorated the above grand international event, induces the Proprietors to announce the continuation of the magnificent series of Engravings, together with Illustrations of

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

SOME correspondence—the character of which is at least as singular as the publication—has just been given to the world. Sir Charles Napier, upon whom the bombardment of Sveaborg has naturally produced a very disturbing effect, has not been satisfied with his own letter, in which he explained why he could not "blow that place to the devil" (as the gallant Admiral phrased it), but has proceeded to empower the editor of a daily paper to publish the correspondence between Sir James Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Charles, as Commander of the Baltic Fleet. We deem it right to remark, at the outset, that we have no sympathy with the feeling which appears to exist in some quarters, as to newspaper license. The same rule of honour which binds a gentleman in private life, binds the honourable journalist; and this is understood and acted upon by those who have the direction of the respectable London press. When an unlucky and pretentious personage like Lord John Russell, annoyed at writers who exposed his political tergiversation, talked of a "ribald press," the impertinence could be borne very calmly, the character of our journals being well able to endure such a blast. We regret any departure from the strict rule alluded to, and in the absence of permission from the writer of letters marked "private" (as are Sir James Graham's), we should assuredly have felt precluded from becoming the instrument of the well-merited castigation administered to Sir James by this publication. In justice to the press generally it should be said that all the journals that have quoted the articles embodying the correspondence, have done so with a protest, express or implied.

Thus much for the mode in which these documents have come before the public. Perhaps, of all public men, Sir James Graham, for ancient reasons taking their rise in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is supposed by the world at large to be the least sensitive upon the question of using other people's letters, and, while adhering to our protest, we fear we cannot promise him any very large amount of sympathy upon this occasion, here, or even where certain Italian brothers perished. There is a kind of poetical justice in the Nemesis which has overtaken Sir James Graham. A more cruelly damaging series of letters has seldom been paraded for the discomfiture of a plausible gentleman. One had supposed that in his Russian orations the late First Lord had sounded the bass string of humility, or rather of humiliation. To listen to him when delivering the plea for Russia, showing that the Allies had obtained all they had demanded—and more—from the penitent Cossack; declaring that the latter had been completely converted from the error of his ways, and would be a truly benignant tyrant for the rest of his time; glozing over the treachery and cruelty of his protégé, and whining over the misfortunes

which the speaker had discovered to arise from the war into which he had helped to bring us;—all this was painful in the extreme, and people tried to dismiss the recollection as a degradation they had witnessed, and hoped would never be repeated. But who, while reluctantly listening to sentence after sentence of pitiable special pleading, and feeling that it involved a double insincerity—being a wrong wittingly done to England for the sake of injury to her Government—could imagine that in Sir Charles Napier's despatch-box lay letters that would convict this very ex-Statesman and special pleader of ignorance, arrogance, and cowardice?

Yet so it was. These letters, which have been issued in reversed order, and have led us backwards through the tortuous labyrinth of Grahamite convictions, comprise an indelible record that Sir James Graham was utterly unfit for his office, or any other in which the larger interests of England, and the honour of her servants, could be compromised by his conduct. The series begins at the time of the original offer of the Baltic command to Sir Charles Napier. At that very time—and let those who, like ourselves, are not blind believers in Napierism, or always disposed to take it at its own self-valuation, do the Admiral the justice to note this—Sir Charles knew the kind of work "cut out" for him in the Baltic, and knew also that the splendid fleet of England was not capable of doing it. He made no secret of his knowledge, and Sir James wrote him a characteristic letter, implying a taunt that he did not hasten to avail himself of a glorious opportunity of adding to the renown of England, and giving intimation that "other arrangements" can be made, if the fighting Admiral is afraid to go. Sir Charles was not afraid, and went—distinctly explaining his views. Sir James seemed to have been only too eager to get him off, and thenceforth all was smooth water between the two, everything that the Admiral did being the "wisest, discreetest, and best" course in the world. Nothing was done to damage Russia, and Russia's present advocate expressed his entire satisfaction—some of his compliments, indeed, were almost strong enough to displease anybody but Napiers, whose powers of bearing flattery have never yet been overburthened.

But the tide turned. The nation—at whom Sir James had pleasantly scoffed, admonishing Sir Charles not to be turned from his prudent course by the ignorant clamour of the public—began to speak out, unmistakably. Not that Sir James loved Russia less, but that he loved Graham more, he changed his tone, and, knowing that the Admiral could do no more than he was doing, began to profess impatience that no more was done; nay, to suggest, off-hand, plans which were impossible of execution. Without protracting our summary with detail, it is enough to say that Sir James is convicted by these letters not only of not knowing the real state of the affairs with which he meddled, but of writing authoritatively in the absence of such knowledge. The false news of the fall of Sebastopol is assigned by Sir Charles as one of the causes which set Sir James at work to chide and gird at the naval men who could strike no similar blow. Be this as it may, it is evident that the First Lord, instead of helping Sir Charles to new weapons, contented himself with taunting him for not making other use of the old—having, up to a certain time, expressed his perfect satisfaction that all was done that was wise, or even practicable. The indignant Admiral retorted, astonished at the petulance of his chief. More correspondence followed, in which Sir James's usual dexterity partially deserted him; and, in the end the fleet came home, little having been accomplished; the Admiral was insulted and dismissed; and next year his successor, sent out with the very means in vain besought by Sir Charles, accomplishes one of the very feats unreasonably demanded of the former by Sir James—the successful bombardment of Sveaborg.

Such is the last episode in Sir James's career. And yet, almost while we write, comes another, though a smaller incident. Even the Peelite cannot be true to Peel. At a railway gathering in the north we find Sir James presuming to declare—or rather, *more suo*, to imply—that had Sir Robert Peel lived to witness the present crisis he would have acted as the Peelites have done, and "gone in" for peace, because war injures commerce. The nation will angrily vindicate the character of the statesman to whom, for his large views and daring courage, they are now erecting statues; and the one cry of all who read the Carlisle speech will be—"Peel was no Peelite."

WE regret to observe the endeavours that are made to depreciate the merits of the bombardment of Sveaborg, efforts which are the more unfair in the absence of the brave men who commanded and fought there. It is folly—if not worse—to say that a victory is no victory, if it be bloodless. It is quite true that the English heart throbs with sympathy for the brave men who live and die for their country in the Crimea, but the same people will not cry down men equally brave, who have achieved such a triumph as that at Sveaborg, because it happens that few lives were lost on the occasion. These noble fellows were fifty hours under the fire of the enemy's batteries; and if, in consequence of the skilful manner in which they veered and hauled with the mortar-boats, they baffled the enemy's aim, they deserve all the greater glory. To kill is the unfortunate necessity of war; but the defeat of a foe without destruction of life is a result that does not diminish, but which enhances, the splendour of the achievement.

The French and English vied with each other in the work; and that their work was no trifle, might be seen from the huge fires which commenced on the Thursday at eleven in the morning, and continued to burn furiously until the Sunday night, and were still burning on the Monday, when the fleet took its departure. If growling and unreasonable critics will but take a good chart before them, they will at once see how impossible it was for the fleets to have effected more—and how much was in reality done by the small working means at the disposal of the Admirals. If the nation will only give its officers and sailors in the Baltic the means, they will prove that they are the same true and brave hearts as British sailors have always proved themselves to be. When, next year, they have a large and better supply of gun and mortar-vessels, there is little doubt that Cronstadt, if not St. Petersburg, will be laid in ashes—if either place shall by that time contain anything that will burn.

WE have lately heard nothing of the Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights. We suppose it has been quenched by the war, for the true Scottish heart sympathises more with the gallant Sir Colin, and the equally gallant Sir James Campbell, in the Crimea, than with the wrongs of the Scottish Unicorn, or the melancholy condition of the palaces of Holyrood and Linlithgow. Or perhaps it has collapsed from sheer lack of vitality? But, whatever be the reason, it seems to have disappeared from the social horizon, and to have faded into the historical page, alongside of Bannockburn and Preston Pans. Yet such an association, if useful for nothing else, might have done good service, on a point upon which Scotchmen used to be, and on which Englishmen still are, extremely sensitive—the right of way. Annually, as soon as the grouse-shooter hies him to the moors, and the tourist to the lovely lochs and magnificent mountains of Caledonia, we hear of some attempt or other on the part of Highland proprietors to shut out the public from the highways and by-ways. The most pertinacious of these offenders is his Grace of Atholl, whose name has been made famous—we might, perhaps, more justly say notorious—for the closing of Glen Tilt; and who has in his time hunted tourists with dogs and gillies, as other men have chased the red deer. This year, as usual, the Duke has "turned up," as we learn from the following paragraph in the *Dundee Advertiser*:—

Visitors to Dunkeld during the present summer have been much annoyed to find one of the most delightful walks in that beautiful locality, and which had previously been open to the public for many years (for anything, indeed, we know to the contrary, from time immemorial), barricaded off and closed against them. The footpath to which we refer is that down by the steps, at the toll-house on the bridge, and leading on the west bank of the river from Dunkeld to Murthly. There are few more charming walks in the three kingdoms than it is. If, however, you propose to take that walk now, the toll-keeper informs you that "You'll no get far that way;" and you find, in fact, that the west bank of the Tay is blockaded. We have inquired of the people in Dunkeld who have done this, and they say—"the Duke"—of course the Duke of Atholl. The Duke lost a great deal in the Glen Tilt case, but has evidently gained no wisdom. The more charitable say that he is not ill-disposed but ill-advised. However that may be, it is unfortunate his name should be so continually coupled with attempts to deprive the public of privileges—not to say rights—which they deem beyond his dual control. Except some hint at a quarrel between the Duke and his neighbour, the Baronet of Murthly, we could not ascertain why this path had been interfered with; and as the closing of it is a great grievance to tourists, it is to be hoped that it will be at once restored to the public. No doubt there are adventurous tourists now as when Glen Tilt was manfully forced in spite of Sandy McAlpine; and we are certain that this attempt to deprive the public of one of the finest strolls in Scotland will, if necessary, be courageously and resolutely resisted.

But the Duke of Atholl is—unfortunately for the credit of Scottish landlords, whose conduct in this respect is in such marked and unfavourable contrast with that of the owners of parks and lands in England—not the only proprietor who wilfully and systematically endeavours to exclude the public from the pathways of the land. At Oban—one of the loveliest spots within the British Isles—the same system of exclusion prevails; and not only the pathways, but the hill-tops, whence splendid views of mountain, sea, and island are to be obtained, are jealously shut from the foot of the tourist. In Perthshire, Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, and in some of the Hebrides, the same dog-in-the-manger spirit animates too many of the owners of the soil. Even the sea-shore does not escape the monopolising grasp of the lords of acres; some of whom, we verily believe, would levy a rent for the sunshine and for the fresh air, and for the very waves of the sea, if Scottish or any other human nature would bear the infliction. If the Scottish Association for the Vindication of National Rights will but take up this cause, they will not lack sympathy and aid both in Scotland and England. The pathways of the people are the people's inheritance, and those are unwise as well as unjust landlords who venture to interfere with them.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty having enjoyed a few days' rest at Osborne, after her visit to France, returned to London on Wednesday afternoon, and next morning started for Balmoral by a special train on the Great Northern Railway. Ample accommodation was made by the directors of the railway for all who desired to witness her Majesty's departure. The spacious station was well filled; and the New-road, along which the Royal cortège passed, was crowded with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign. At a few minutes before eight o'clock her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, arrived at the station, and were loudly cheered. They were conducted by Mr. Bessett Denison, M.P., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, to their carriage, which was surmounted by a crown; and the other members of the Royal party were shown into other carriages specially provided for them.

Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., was the Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty, and Lord Leveson Gower, M.P., also accompanied the Royal party. Punctually at eight o'clock the bell rang, and the train, consisting of six or eight carriages, moved out of the station, and her Majesty was in a few moments afterwards proceeding at full speed towards her Highland home.

Her Majesty duly arrived at York at 12.35; passed Berwick at 5.15; and arrived at Edinburgh at 6.38. She was to leave St. Margaret's Station at 9 o'clock on Friday, reaching Perth at 11.15, Forfar, 12.22, Aberdeen, 2.9, and Banohory, 2.45—the whole distance from Edinburgh, 176½ miles, being accomplished in five hours and three-quarters. After lunching at Banohory the Royal party intended to proceed to Balmoral.

Viscount Palmerston, Lord Panmure, and Baron Liebig were amongst the visitors during the last week of the sojourn of the Court at Osborne. His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny have arrived at Albert-gate House—the former from Paris, and the latter from the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Somerset has arrived off the north of Scotland in Mr. Bentinck's yacht, from a cruise in the Baltic. His Grace will be in town towards the end of the week.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived in town on Monday from Paris, after a sojourn of four days.

NEW MASONIC HALL AND CHAMBER, NEWPORT.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Masonic Hall took place at Newport, on the 29th August, with all the éclat which the Freemasons know so well how to give. The ceremonials attracted a great concourse of Brethren and strangers from the neighbourhood, as well as from Bristol, Bath, Oxford, Monmouth, Swansea, &c. The Grand Lodge having been opened by Colonel Tynate, the Right Worshipful P.G.M., and John Rolfe, Esq., proceeded in procession to the Town-hall, where the Silurian Lodge was assembled. The procession, amounting to nearly 500 Brethren, was then arranged, and proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Roberts, B.A., of Cheltenham, inculcating and defending the principles of the Craft. The procession was then re-formed, and proceeded to the site of the new building. On arriving at the foundation-stone, which was surrounded by banners and devices of every sort, and enlivened by at least 350 ladies, in their gayest dresses, for whom a gallery had been built, the Master of the Silurian Lodge delivered an appropriate address. The plans having been produced and approved of, a bottle with a scroll and coins was deposited, and an inscription-plate was laid over the whole, and the upper stone then slowly descended to the music of the bands. The Grand Chaplain then offered up a prayer. The usual mystic ceremonies were performed; the procession returned to the Town-hall, and the lodge was closed in due form. A banquet was afterwards held at the King's Head Inn.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Despatches from the East (coming through Trieste) state that it is expected that the Russians will be compelled to act again on the offensive. The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following extracts from Prince Gortschakoff's diary of the siege from the 14th to the 18th of August:—

The fire of the enemy before Sebastopol, from the 2nd to the 6th (14th-18th) of August, which was very heavy at times, became almost incessant after nightfall. The besiegers threw in a great quantity of hollow shells against the works of the town. On the 4th (16th) the fire against the town was slack. On the 5th (17th), at 4.30 a.m., the enemy opened a new cannonade and bombardment. They had succeeded, for this object, in placing a large number of mortars in their nearest trenches. The fire of the besiegers was directed against the Karabelnaia and the works which defend that part of the town. On our side, despite the violence of this bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and, by its well-directed fire, silenced on the 5th (17th) some of their batteries, and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire at short range of the besiegers considerably delays the works. Our losses, which were moderate during the first three days, were considerable on the 5th (17th).

THE BALTIC.

The *Vulture* arrived at Dantzic on Thursday the 6th inst. She is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed. There is not any news of importance. The weather is very bad. The fleets are healthy.

CIRCASSIA.

A letter from Anapa, July 29, says:—The place is now occupied by 50 Frenchmen, 100 Turks, and a large body of Circassians, who are coming down from the mountain with their women, children, and flocks. The French are busy haymaking; that is to say, they are employing the Circassians in mowing and fetching the hay in the valleys, which they are stacking in the principal square in the town, and intend to remove it to the Crimea in a short time.

DINNER GIVEN TO MR. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

It having been resolved to resume the exploration of the early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight—from whence Mr. George Hillier derived the interesting collection of personal ornaments and other antiquities exhibited at Lord Lonsborough's soiree, and now, we believe, the property of his Lordship, the leading people of the island seized the opportunity of testifying their respect to Mr. Roach Smith, the eminent archaeologist, who is a native of the Isle of Wight, by inviting him to a public dinner at Newport, on the 28th ult. On the morning of that day a party of about a hundred gentlemen and ladies (the latter forming by much the majority), assembled on the Down, among whom were Sir John Simeon, Bart., the Hon. Mr. a'Court Holmes, and other principal gentlemen of the island, with their ladies and families; Sir Charles and Lady Fellowes, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Messrs. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., Roach Smith, Thomas Wright, Fairholt, and other scientific visitors from London; and a lunch was given on the down by Mr. Holmes. Several graves were opened, and furnished the usual accompaniments of personal ornaments, arms, irons, &c.; and, in conclusion, Mr. Wright delivered an extempore lecture, on the collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities alluded to above, which had been brought to the Down, and were exhibited on the occasion. The weather was extremely propitious.

In the evening about fifty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Bugle Inn, in Newport; Sir John Simeon, Bart., presiding. After the usual toasts, and the health of the Governor of the island, Lord Heytesbury (which was responded to by his son, Mr. Holmes), the Chairman gave the toast of the evening, the "Health of Mr. C. Roach Smith," in a very appropriate speech, in which, after tracing Mr. Smith's literary career, and dwelling on the honour which the island derived from the reputation which he individually had gained, he spoke of the progress of archaeology, which, from being a mere plaything of amateurs and a common object of ridicule, had been raised by the labours of Mr. Smith and others to the respectable position of an important science. He spoke of Mr. Smith's valuable museum of antiquities, and expressed a wish that it might be secured for the nation. Mr. Smith, in returning thanks, said he felt that, in the proceedings of that evening, the gentlemen of his native island wished not only to testify their respect to him personally, but to do honour to a principle—the study of archaeology. He dwelt at considerable length on the progress of that science, and on the objects which it contemplated; and, in conclusion, expressed his regret that so little had hitherto been done for it by the Government. He pointed out the many valuable lessons which might be taken from the study of antiquity; instancing, among others, the qualifications of the Roman soldier, worthy of imitation in modern times, among which was that of road-making, and said that if the troops sent into the Crimea had been Roman legionaries, their first care would have been to make themselves a road; and they would thus have avoided much of the suffering undergone by our men.

The Mayor of Newport, C. W. Estcourt, Esq., who occupied the vice-chair, next proposed the health of the scientific guests on this occasion, coupling with this toast the name of Mr. Wright, who returned thanks. Other toasts followed, and the whole course of the proceedings was distinguished by an enthusiastic display of good feeling.

On the following day (Wednesday, Aug. 30), the Philosophical and Scientific Society of the Isle of Wight held an extraordinary evening meeting at Ryde, in honour of Mr. Roach Smith, at which about seventy gentlemen—members and visitors—attended; among whom were Colonel Vernon Harcourt, M.P., for the island, who presided; Lord Downe, Sir Augustus Clifford, and other distinguished residents in the neighbourhood, as well as some from more distant parts of the Isle. In the course of the evening Mr. Roach Smith, and after him Mr. Wright, gave extempore lectures on the Antiquities of Britain during the Roman and Early Saxon periods.

ALUMINIUM.—THE NEW METAL FROM CLAY OR BRICK.—At the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, Mr. Pepper is now exhibiting, and lecturing upon, a large bar of aluminium graciously presented to him by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. This priceless and rare gift, made from clay or brick or porcelain, evokes the admiration of all who see it, not only on account of the external silvery appearance, but also from its extreme lightness, toughness, malleability and ductility, perfect fusibility, an absolute indifference to that destroyer of metals, oxygen; a stern resistance to the action of water, and a chemical contempt of that bane of large cities, sulphureted hydrogen. Aluminium, it is reasonable to expect, will form all our culinary vessels; no more copper and brass pans to poison our acid sauces, pickles, condiments, and confectionery.

THE MINISTERS AND THE WAR.—In one respect the public ought to know that there is a very marked improvement in the administration of the war over that which obtained last year. We have at least gained so much by the change of Ministry that we are now in grim earnest, straining every nerve and taxing every faculty to bring the struggle to an end. A committee of the Cabinet meets, we understand, every Tuesday, to superintend more immediately the operations of the war.—*Times*.

THE BALACLAVA RAILWAY.—Mr. Betts, of the firm of Peto, Brassey, and Betts, writes that since the opening of the Balacava Railway to the heights, the line has been in constant use, with the exception of the stoppage of thirty-six hours, arising from the waterspout which covered the approaches to the harbour, and drowned upwards of thirty Croats and Turks. Since the formation of the line it has been doubled, and is now being effectually drained and ballasted for the winter work.

BISHOP AUCKLAND FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL FETE.—On Friday (last week) this fete was held in the park of Auckland Palace, which the Bishop of Durham had kindly thrown open for the exhibition of fruit and flowers. The fineness of the weather and the beauties of this episcopal residence attracted many visitors from the country around; and not less than 5000 persons were congregated round the tents in which the plants were exhibited, or had dispersed themselves in every direction over the beautiful grounds. We rejoiced to see that not only were the several prizes contended for by numerous competitors from the gentlemen's gardeners, but the cottagers' class was well contested, and the specimens of flowers and vegetables exhibited by them were highly creditable, and elicited much admiration. Altogether, the day was one of great enjoyment to the neighbourhood, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was proposed to the Bishop for his kindness and liberality in offering his beautiful park for their day's amusement.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH—OFFICER OF HEALTH.—The short Act of renewal obtained by Sir B. Hall at the end of the Session, gives power to the President of the General Board of Health to appoint an officer of health, whose whole services will be required, and whose salary will be £1000 per annum. There are two gentlemen mentioned in connection with it—viz., Dr. Simon, Officer of Health to the City of London, and Dr. Sutherland, Sanitary Commissioner, now on his way from the Crimea.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Aug. 31	30.192	76.2	45.2	59.3	+ 0.3	89	S.	0.00
Sept. 1	30.279	67.0	48.0	56.7	— 2.2	95	N.E.	0.00
" 2	30.272	62.8	47.2	55.0	— 3.7	91	N.E.	0.00
" 3	30.085	69.5	46.5	58.0	— 0.5	92	N.E.	0.00
" 4	29.964	72.3	51.4	59.9	+ 1.5	96	N.E.	0.01
" 5	29.968	65.2	47.4	55.8	— 2.4	86	N.N.E.	0.00
" 6	30.222	63.2	42.6	52.0	— 6.0	90	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer varied during the week, from the highest reading, 30.30 inches on the 1st, to the lowest 29.92 inches on the 4th. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.13 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 56.7°—being 1.8° below the average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 33.6°—being the difference between the highest reading, 76.2°, on August 31; and the lowest, 42.6°, on September 6.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21.1°. The greatest was 31°, on August 31st, and the least 15.6°, on September 2nd.

The weather throughout the week was cold and cheerless, and slight rain fell occasionally, but no appreciable depth.

For the month of August the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 30.046 in.; the range during the month being 0.661 in. The highest reading of the thermometer by day during the month was 80.2° on the 18th, and the lowest by night was 45.2° on the 31st; the range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 35°. The mean of all the highest readings by day was 73.4°, and of all the lowest by night was 51.8°; the mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 21.6°; the mean temperature of the month was 61.8°, being 0.8° above the average of thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 58.9°. The mean temperature of the dew-point was 57.2°. The mean degree of humidity was 87 (complete saturation being represented by 100); and the fall of rain during the month was 0.9 inch (nine-tenths of an inch).
Lewisham, 7th September, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1671 children were registered in London: of these, 840 were boys and 831 were girls—exceeding their averages by 133 and 145 respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 1031—a rate of mortality which is not high for London at this period of the year; 519, or considerably more than half, occurred below the age of twenty years, and 19 above eighty. To diseases of the zymotic character, 317 deaths are attributed, 134 being caused by diarrhoea, and 18 by cholera; to tubercular diseases, 192—of which 124 are due to consumption; to diseases of the respiratory organs, 100—40 being caused by bronchitis, and 41 by pneumonia; to diseases of the digestive organs, 55; to old age, 31; to sudden deaths, 5; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 28 deaths are referred.

THE NEW SHERIFFS—ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The Sheriff's elect—Alderman Kennedy and Alderman Rose—intend to give their inauguration dinner at the London Tavern on the 1st of October, in a manner worthy of the high office they have been selected to fill. The newly-appointed Sheriff will convene the livery of the City of London on Saturday, the 29th instant, for the election of a Lord Mayor in succession to Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., whose term of office will expire in November. The following are the Aldermen who are eligible for the high office, in the order in which they stand behind the chair:—Mr. David Salomons, Mr. T. O. Finnis, Mr. W. Lawrence, Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. J. Carter, Sir W. Cubitt, M.P., Sir H. Muggelidge, Mr. R. H. Kennedy, and Mr. W. A. Rose. In the ordinary course of events the liverymen will return Alderman Salomons and Alderman Finnis to the Court of Aldermen, who may select Alderman Salomons as being the senior; in which case, for the first time in the history of this country, the Lord Mayor of London will be a Jew.

THAMES WATER.—THE METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY ACT.—On Saturday last two clauses in the Metropolis Water Supply Act came into force. The preamble states that it is expedient to make provision for securing the supply to the metropolis of pure and wholesome water. The clauses now in operation are the 1st and 2nd, providing that it shall not be lawful for any company (except the Chelsea Waterworks) to take water, for domestic use, from any part of the Thames below Teddington-lock, or from any stream below the highest point where the tide flows. Further, all reservoirs within five miles of St. Paul's are required to be roofed in or otherwise covered. In December next another part of the Act, which was passed in 1852, will take effect with respect to open aqueducts, and requiring all companies to filter water for domestic use. Next August the Chelsea Company must supply water from the new sources.

ALL THE THAMES WANTED FOR LONDON CONSUMPTION.—The supply of water to the population of this metropolis, at the rate of fifty gallons for each individual daily, would amount to four or five feet in depth of a stream as wide as the Thames at Twickenham, flowing at the rate of two miles an hour; therefore, if the whole supply of London and its dependencies were taken from the river above Twickenham, the average reduction of the volume of water, leaving other circumstances aside for the moment, would be between four and five feet, and at low water a mass of slime and vegetation formerly immersed would be for hours exposed to the sun's rays, and emit noxious vapours in great abundance.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—In consequence of the state of the weather last Sunday, there being a cold north wind and threatening of rain, the numbers in these gardens were not so great as during the warmth of the previous Sunday. The band commenced, as usual, at five, but discontinued playing at half-past five, when the rain commenced, and the great concourse of people took shelter under the trees. After the shower had passed off, the crowd dispersed to various parts of the gardens. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the number of persons who attended was 48,841.

ROBBERY ON WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—On Monday afternoon, during the passing of the competitors for the Lambeth Regatta, under the Middlesex arches of Waterloo-bridge, the clerk of the Bridge Company (Mr. Powell) was robbed of his watch, seal, and Albert chain, of great value. Hundreds of persons were near at the time, and one man was taken on suspicion, but the property was not found.

THE LATE MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—The remains of Mr. Feargus O'Connor are to be interred at Kensal-green Cemetery on Monday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The funeral will be public, and is expected to be attended by a large number of the working-classes who are admirers of Mr. O'Connor's political views.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—The Quarterly Court of the Governors of the Philanthropic Society was held at their offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, for the purpose of hearing a detail of the working of their institution, Redhill Farm, Reigate, for the reformation of juvenile criminals. Mr. William Gladstone occupied the chair. Since April, 1849, there have been admitted into the establishment 815, and 629 have been discharged from it; so that the present number on the farm is 187. Of the 629 discharged, 462 have been sent out as emigrants to the Colonies, chiefly to New Brunswick, where there are at present at least sixty of them.

GAS EXPLOSION.—Last Saturday morning a frightful explosion of gas took place at the mansion of Mr. Temple, situate at the corner of Chapel-street, Park-lane. Mr. Temple (who has recently laid out £4000 in repairing and beautifying the building, which was said to contain pictures of the estimated value of £30,000) had quitted town for Cheltenham, leaving the mansion in charge of the housekeeper, another female servant, and a footman. Some time after retiring to rest the housekeeper smelt the escape of gas very strongly, and having aroused the footman, he went down to the drawing-room, and, on opening the back drawing-room door, he was nearly overpowered with the vapour. Notwithstanding this he foolishly entered the apartment, and lighted a lucifer. In an instant a most terrific explosion took place, which prostrated the footman. So great was the concussion that the windows were blown into the street, the house of the Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., opposite, injured, and scarcely a picture or piece of furniture in the whole house that was not destroyed or seriously damaged. The women were rescued, and placed in an adjoining house for safety, as the house was momentarily expected to fall in. The loss to Mr. Temple is estimated at nearly £40,000.

EXTENSIVE PLATE ROBBERY AT SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S.—Information of an extensive burglary and the carrying off of a large quantity of plate from the residence of Sir George Hayter, No. 16, Blandford-square, was sent round to the whole of the metropolitan police-stations on Thursday, together with a description of a man who is suspected to have been the thief. It appears that on the servants rising on Thursday morning last they discovered that the plate-chest and other parts of the house had been ransacked, and a large quantity of plate carried off. The police are actively engaged in endeavouring to trace the thief.—Information was given to the police at the same time of another robbery of plate and jewellery from the premises of Mr. Perrin, 3, Churchyard-row, Newington, during the absence of the family at church on Sunday evening last.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER MAJESTY, as we announced nearly two months ago, has been pleased to bestow a pension of £50 a year on Thomas Dick, Esq., D.C.L., of Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, "in consideration of the eminent services which he has rendered to literature and science." The amount is not much, nor, indeed, are Mr. Dick's services to literature of a very remarkable kind; but the grant, though wretchedly small to a man eighty years of age, is graceful for being unaccompanied by those hard and unnecessary words, "distressed circumstances," which Lord Aberdeen was wont, during his administration, to introduce into every warrant. We have now, thanks to Lord Palmerston, got rid (for ever, let us trust) of those workhouse words. We shall be curious to watch Lord Palmerston's distribution of the annual allowance of twelve hundred pounds. He could not copy a better example than Sir Robert Peel, or a worse than Lord Aberdeen. A great nation should give (what it can well afford to give) pecuniary rewards to men who have rendered eminent public services, and who are in a position to require such assistance. Our literary and scientific pensions should not assume the shape of alms-giving.

Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture of the "Horse Fair"—the Art-wonder of the London season—was exhibited to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday. This marvellous painting is still in the hands of Mr. Gambart, the great dealer. There are plenty of gentlemen bidders, but the price is still, it is thought, too high. Mr. Gambart—so the gossip runs—is about to try Brother Jonathan with his tempting purchase. There are already offers for it, both from Boston and New York; but the dollars are not sufficiently numerous to induce its present holder to surrender so coveted an acquisition.

Lord Lonsborough has accepted the office of President of the newly-established Middlesex Archaeological Society. We are glad of this. His Lordship is not only an excellent antiquary, but a painstaking and liberal collector, and brings with him excellent experience for such a post from his having been for many years the active President of the British Archaeological Association. The subscription to the society is, we think, too little; it is only half-a-guinea a year. With so small a sum very little that is useful can be done. We hope this new society will watch with lynx-like eyes the so-called restoration of churches, countenanced by Puseyite clergymen, and made by architects who cannot see anything to admire in architecture since the Reformation. Of this class of architects we have a striking example just come forth in a Mr. Street, who, in an expensive volume, full of excellent woodcuts, details a tour through Italy in quest of nothing but first-pointed arches. Mr. Street can see no kind of merit in Sansovino or Palladio—in Bramante or Michael Angelo; but he is in perfect ecstasy with a pointed arch; and prefers, by many degrees, the little chapel of Giotto to that grand creation, St. Peter's at Rome. His rambles remind us of the half-draft Scotch Baronet, whose employment was in picking up pins, and running at every fresh discovery from room to room to tell his good fortune to his persecuted wife:—"My leddy, my leddy—I have fun a preen."

Something of moment has just turned up in English poetry—the first and finished draught of the "Hymn to Solitude," by no less a person than the author of the "Seasons." It is in Thomson's own handwriting, is dated 1725 (four years earlier than the assigned date), and differs materially, and in some places for the better, from the received text. The conclusion has in the first draught a personal turn. Here is a portion of this interesting discovery:—

Descending angels bless your train, The virtues of the sage and swain— Soft Innocence in white array'd, And Contemplation rears his head— Religion with her awful brow, And all the Muses wait on you.	O let me pierce your secret cell And in your deep recesses dwell— For ever from the world retir'd, For ever with your raptures fir'd, Nor by a mortal sense, save he A Mallet or a Murdoch be.
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Thomson refers to David Mallet, the poet, and to the Rev. Patrick Murdoch, his biographer, the "little round, fat, oily man of God," of the Castle of Indolence. Thomson's autograph is extremely rare. A letter, in his handwriting, has not occurred for sale for at least the last thirty years.

English antiquaries are expressing delight at the success of their remonstrance against the so-called restorations of the Royal tombs in Westminster Abbey, and of the admirable pedestal on which stands the statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross. The required money was voted very liberally, but thoughtlessly, last year by the House; and long before this we expected to see (much to our regret) a spick-and-span new pedestal for the statue of the Blessed Martyr King Henry V., once more with a silver head; the coronation chair half a field of lilies and half a firmament of powdered stars; the shield of Edward III. a blaze of mediæval heraldry; the sword of the same Monarch with a grotesque handle, a burnished blade (of the time, of course); and the Pietro Cavallini Abbot Fekenham work of the Shrine of the Confessor, supplanted by some of Mr. Minton's best Staffordshire glass beads and mosaic work. Mr. Gilbert Scott, an admirable architect, and the leader in this needless destruction of what is old, is, it is said, seriously thinking that he is somewhat mistaken in the propriety of his so-called restorations. Let him reflect a little more, and he will leave the Royal tombs and the Le Seur pedestal, for our time at least, just as they are. Protect, preserve with vigilance; but snatch back the hand that reaches destruction under the mistaken plea of restoration.

Her Majesty's visit to Paris will have, it is said, a sensible effect on the cultivation of the Fine Arts in this country. We shall be no longer a nation of shopkeepers, living in houses like perforated brick-stacks. We shall have more liberal grants for the purchase of works of art; a better National Gallery than the one we talked last year of having; with new and handsome streets, and a river terraced and embanked, flowing unpolluted to the sea. The Emperor of the French learned much when he was living among us. A visit to Paris cannot but add to the knowledge of the best-informed. We are a loyal people, and her Majesty has only to will that the once silver Thames shall be silver again, and pure it will become without its present polluted tribute to the British Channel.

PRINCE'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—We have had an opportunity of minutely examining this recently-invented breech-loader, and have been much struck with the simplicity of its action. Its construction, *ab initio*, can be produced by cheap machinery; whilst to alter the present regulation-rifle to Mr. Prince's plan can be done easily and economically. So easily is it loaded, that a raw recruit may be taught how to do so in five minutes, no matter in what position he may be placed; by night as well as by day; and without being obliged to expose himself, as he must do if he uses the ramrod or pours in the powder. Viscount Hardinge in his evidence before the Roebuck Committee, alluding to Mr. Prince's gun, states, "he had just seen a breech-loading rifle which fired with greater precision, and loaded easier, than any he had before seen." Another advantage is, there is no escape of gas at the breech, as proved and admitted by the authorities at Woolwich and elsewhere. We are informed that, although some 1400 shots have been fired from the rifle, and it has been worked many thousands of times to show its action, still the gun appears as fit for service as ever. It is an altered Enfield Rifle, supplied from the Horse Guards by order of Lord Hardinge. By the aid of a new cartridge which Mr. Prince has introduced, the shooting of the rifle does not become deteriorated after firing any number of shots, or by its being left uncleaned for days. The last shots at Hythe (where the gun had undergone three days' shooting) were equal to the first, though 150 shots were fired during the day without wiping out the barrel. On inspection of the diagrams showing the firing, not one random shot appears to have occurred. The cartridge has likewise been tried with complete success for loading at the muzzle, and biting or tearing off the end of the cartridge and pouring the powder into the barrel is unnecessary. Additional rapidity would thus be gained, and the act of loading much simplified; while the whole charge of powder would always be at the breech end of the barrel (with the ordinary cartridges not attainable, in damp atmospheres more especially), a result of great importance at long ranges. Mr. Prince has been honoured with an audience by Prince Albert, at Osborne, when his Royal Highness himself tried the shooting of the gun, and appeared much pleased with its efficiency. His Royal Highness also showed it to the Queen, and explained the principle of its action to her Majesty.



DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM PARIS.—THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE PLACE VENDÔME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM PARIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE PROCESSION.

THE return of the Queen from St. Cloud merits a distinct and separate chapter in the history of the Royal Visit to the Emperor of the French. The progress from the Tuileries to the Strasbourg Railway station was one long triumph. The weather, which had been threatening at intervals on the two previous days—which had lowered ominously on Saturday while the lamplighters were busy at Versailles—was bright; and the sky, flaked with the white, plump clouds, known to sentimental Germans as "Heaven's lambs," was of a deep Italian blue. At a very early period the Parisians were flocking into the street, and forming into streams, all tending to some point of the long route. In every part drums beating military to quarters were heard. It got whispered abroad that the return would be a much more magnificent affair than the arrival. Yet thousands of people who had given themselves one or two holidays during the previous week, although sorely tempted take their usual Monday, appeared to have decided that they could not afford it. So the crowds were certainly not so dense on this occasion as when her Majesty had arrived. Again, thousands of people who had suffered all kinds of personal inconvenience in order to obtain a view of the Emperor's Royal guests, had been wearied out by the extortions of lodging-house keepers and the dearth of provisions, and had made their way back to their native provinces. Still crowds of sprightly people began to form themselves behind the hedges of soldiers of the Line, Chasseurs, and the National Guard: windows were everywhere thrown up, and ladies in the elegant white morning wrappers peculiar to Parisians appeared, while gentlemen in loose morning attire, in gay morning gowns, or jackets of brilliant hue, peeped over their shoulders. The soldiers were more sprightly than usual. It was evident that every section of the people of France, divided and torn by dissensions on other subjects, were of one accord on the Royal visit; and I am most happy to add my testimony in support of the assertion of the *Moniteur*—that "all Parisians, with that tact which only the heart can teach, have regarded themselves as the hosts of her Majesty; and the smallest shops, the humblest houses in streets which her Majesty did not traverse, and whose existence she did not suspect, have exhibited a flag, or illuminated a mansarde." This general endeavour to do the Queen honour should be the subject of special remark in all English papers. Even the *Journal des Débats* is pleased; although it takes care, while expressing this approbation, to trace the alliance, not to the present Emperor, but to the House of Orleans. The most superficial readers of recent history will know how to dispose of such an argument; and to balance between the spirit of low chicane that governed Louis Philippe's foreign policy, and the chivalrous confidence which has characterised that of Louis Napoleon. Such unscrupulous perversion of facts ill supports the party for which it is intended; and if the Paris visitor may judge from the exterior aspect of the French capital at the present moment, such views meet with but the coldest regard of the people. Thus, on Monday, the 27th of August, the crowds of people who lined the Boulevards, blocked up the windows, and invaded the house-tops, to give a farewell greeting to the Queen, were neither hired *chauffeurs* nor organised hypocrites. They were there to give expression to honest enthusiasm, without caring to turn back so far as the years when Louis Philippe kept the *bureau* of an *agent de change* at the Tuileries. A French crowd is not easily moved. Frenchmen seldom or never cheer in the streets. Still, on this occasion, when the report of the cannon from the Invalides came rolling along the Boulevards, loud cheers followed in its wake, to prove that when our neighbours are really and truly unanimous and in earnest, they know how to applaud, and that they begin to understand the English "Hurrah!" People now began to form an idea of the effect the Boulevards would have presented had the Royal visitors arrived in Paris before twilight; for still banners, and flags, and inscriptions decorated every house; still trophies marked the prominent points of the roads, and triumphal arches spanned the splendid way. The cannon roared at eleven o'clock in the morning, announcing the departure of the Royal guests from the Tuileries. Rumours the most contradictory had been spread abroad on the subject of the cortege. According to some pretentious authorities the Queen would proceed at a rapid rate, and in a close carriage to the station; according to others, the departure was to be an affair of State, conducted with all conceivable solemnity. The latter rumour proved to be the correct one. As the brilliant Staff of Generals, headed by a squadron of mounted Chasseurs, turned down the Rue Castiglione, it became evident that a splendid show was behind them. The General in command was M. Renaud, attended by a brilliant Staff. Very imposing it looked as it moved slowly forward, backed by the scarlet uniforms of the band of the Guides. This wonderfully-organised military band, headed by M. Molern—which includes some of the most remarkable instrumental performers in France, and which has recruited its strength from abroad, as from Brussels, whence it tempted its *sous chef* (M. Ury)—played some stately airs as it followed the Staff, and preceded a squadron of the regiment to which it belongs. After the Guides came four Piqueurs preceding four splendid carriages, drawn by two horses, and three State carriages, drawn by six horses. The splendour of these equipages—literally covered with gold—led the crowds to believe at first that they must contain the Queen and the Emperor. Some people took off their hats, and others made ready for a lusty cheer; but, glancing along the line, they saw that the point of attraction lay still in the distance. The cheers were only turning out of the Rue de Rivoli into the Rue Castiglione when these first State carriages were crossing the Rue St. Honoré into the Place Vendôme. In these carriages were the suites of the two Courts, and Lord and Lady Cowley. They were followed by eight splendidly-equipped Piqueurs, who were before a gorgeous State carriage, the body of which was green, richly relieved by gilt ornamentation. In this vehicle the Prince of Wales sat in the place of honour, wearing over a black velvet tunic a tartan scarf. He appeared to take a boyish delight in the affair, preserving still some apparent sense of the important part he was playing in this historical event. In the carriage with him was Prince Napoleon. Thus, preceding the Queen and Emperor, were the heir-apparent and the heir-presumptive to the thrones of the two leading nations of the world; the one heir being a fair and delicate boy, the other a mature man, with a presence recalling to the old people who were among the throng, the splendid head of the hero of Austerlitz. Opposite these two prominent figures sat Lord Clarendon and Marshal Vaillant. A few chieftains greeted the first State carriage, and it might have won more had it not been followed by another, drawn by eight horses, containing the Queen of England, the Emperor, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal. As this splendid vehicle, made for the Emperor's wedding, advanced slowly, cheers the most lusty arose to greet its occupants. The Queen bowed incessantly, and appeared delighted with the wonderful heartiness of the cries that surrounded her. On her Majesty's right rode Marshal Magnan, Colonel Fleury (first Equeury); and Colonel de Valabreque (Equeury); on the left hand, near Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, were the Marquis de la Woestine, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard; General Count de Colte, Aide de Camp; and Colonel Lepie, Commander of the Cent Gardes. I may here add, that General Rolin, of his Imperial Majesty's household (to whom we have been much indebted in the course of our inquiries into the details of her Majesty's visit) rode near the Prince of Wales. Among the notabilities forming part of this splendid cortege I should also not fail to notice General Canrobert, for whom hundreds looked out with the utmost anxiety. The Imperial carriages were followed by the Generals of Division and Brigade; the Cent Guards, and a squadron of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, preceded by their band. These picked soldiers, splendidly equipped, brought up the procession. It progressed at a walking pace only—the heads of the horses in the two State carriages being held by grooms in rich liveries. Cries of "Vive la Reine" and "Vive l'Empereur!" were mingled everywhere with the hearty hurrahs of the thousands of Englishmen who occupied the balconies, or mingled with the orderly crowd. And so the Queen went to the terminus of the Strasbourg Railway cheered by every class of the Emperor's subjects. This terminus was richly prepared, as on the occasion of her Majesty's arrival. Fresh flowers had been banked up on all sides, and in one spot some brilliant dahlias exhibited the intertwined initials of Victoria and Albert. Here all the great functionaries of State were drawn up to present their respects to the Queen. Their various uniforms, and the wonderful toilets of the thousand ladies present completed a beautiful scene. As her Majesty entered the station at noon a salvo of artillery announced to the good people of Paris that the Queen of England was about to leave their hospitable city. Her Majesty having bowed to the people assembled immediately entered the State carriage, the Princess Royal following, assisted by the Prince Napoleon. In a few minutes the train moved forward amid tremendous cheering and energetic waving of handkerchiefs—towards home!

Before leaving St. Cloud the Queen had given orders to Colonel Phipps to transmit to the Minister of the Interior the sum of £1000 to be distributed among the most unfortunate in the city of Paris; but this appears to be all that was done in the way of presents or thanks for gifts before

leaving, if we except the gratuities given, of course, to the Imperial servants. The announcement in the next day's *Moniteur* explained this omission. The Queen had received so many letters while at St. Cloud that it had been impossible to send replies to all of them, but replies would be forthcoming after the arrival of the Court in London.

THE ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE.

The progress to Boulogne was performed in five hours. At Amiens her Majesty had a most enthusiastic reception; but at Boulogne a new triumphal entry awaited her. The town, which I described to your readers as prepared for the Royal arrival, was even gayer when ready for the Royal departure. The long line of white houses upon the quay was covered with flags and devices representing the alliance. Banners fluttered everywhere. Every train and every boat swelled the tide of human life in the little town. Thousands of people were determined to see the Royal embarkation at any personal inconvenience. Then a splendid review was promised upon the beach. It was clear that the Utopia for which the hotel-keepers had sighed all through the summer had arrived. They could demand any price; and every hotel-keeper, placing his hand upon his heart, may declare that he was fully engaged in the elaboration of golden bay while the sun of Royalty shone for him. With this propensity it would be useless to quarrel. The proprietors of the Maison Dorée have written to the *Daily News* to contradict the assertion made, I believe, in that journal, that no parties were admitted to the private cabinets of this establishment who did not engage beforehand to spend 300 francs—showing hereby a delicacy of feeling on the subject that will infallibly earn for them the disgust of their fraternity. I could point to establishments less scrupulous, as to the Hôtel des Etrangers in the Rue Vivienne, where a notice is posted up in every room, intimating to its occupant that, during the Exhibition, all who do not dine at the *table d'hôte* will pay extra for their lodgings. Our friends of Boulogne were not, therefore, alone in the exaggerated notions of the value of space on the day when the Queen of England arrived to review the troops and dine at the Pavillon Hotel within sight of the white cliffs of Dover.

A salute of one hundred guns from the Capeure battery, taken up by the fleet off the port, announced to the people of Boulogne, and to the Camps in its vicinity, that the Queen of England was at the railway station. The Royal and Imperial party included the Prince Napoleon, Baron James Rothschild, and other directors, represented the railway company; and M. Achille Adam, the Mayor, and the Sous-Préfet, with other functionaries, in elaborate uniforms, represented the town. The carriages drawn up in front of the prettily-decorated station were immediately in request. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Marchioness of Ely occupied one carriage—on one side of which rode the Emperor, and on the other, Prince Albert, both in uniform. The escort was composed of Lancers, Dragoons, Carabiniers, and a few of the Cent Gardes. The band of the Lancers preceded the cortege. As the party proceeded along the port to military music, and the noisy welcome of artillery, the crowds cheered vehemently; and here her Majesty must have recognised once more the lusty British "hurrah!" The party at once entered the Pavillon Hotel.

Fifty thousand troops, of various arms, from the neighbouring Camps, were drawn up upon the sands, before or within view of the hotel, ready to be reviewed by the Queen of England. Not more than ten minutes after the arrival, the Queen issued from the hotel in a carriage to inspect the soldiers. She was accompanied by the Emperor and by Prince Albert on horseback. Subsequently her Majesty mounted on horseback for a short time. There is little to describe in the review, which did not last longer than twenty minutes, save in the striking contrast it offered to those reviews held by the present Emperor's uncle in this neighbourhood to sustain their animosity against that nation whose Sovereign now rode side by side with the Emperor of France. After the review several new rockets were tried, one of which is said to have travelled two leagues before it burst. Some day we may hear of the possibility of bombarding Dover from Calais!

After the review, the Royal and Imperial visitors retired to the hotel, where, at eight o'clock, a banquet was served for fifty people. The company included the Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers.

As day declined the good people of Boulogne began to display their illuminations: light sprung up in every direction, till, as the hour of embarkation arrived, the scene became wonderfully beautiful. A few minutes past eleven o'clock the Queen, accompanied by her Imperial host, left the hotel and went on board her yacht. The farewell of the two Sovereigns was most cordial. It was half-past eleven before the good ship moved forward on her way to England. As she turned out of the port, infinite lines of soldiers displayed lights along the edges of the cliffs—the undulations of the coast being thus marked by brilliant lines of light. But this was not all—the port, that from the sea seemed to be like a splendid serpent, in the twilight, along the dark shore, sent up as a parting greeting to the Queen of the Sea, now upon her beloved element, a gorgeous show of fireworks. And then the yacht steamed over a calm sea, under a splendid moon, to England.

On Tuesday morning, the 28th of August, people were astir very early at Portsmouth, to catch the first glimpse of the yacht that was bearing the Queen back to England. But it was seven o'clock before she appeared on the horizon. At eight o'clock the noble vessel passed the Nab Light-vessel. She then ran through Spithead, and reached Osborne at half-past eight; but the Queen and Prince did not land before twenty minutes past ten, carrying back with them, we must trust and believe, only agreeable remembrances of this most memorable visit to Paris.

Your readers are fully aware of the almost superstitious faith with which people talk of the Queen's weather. Her Majesty's previous experiences have been repeated throughout her French visit; for, with the exception of the evening on which the Royal party went to the Opéra Comique, the most beautiful skies heightened the effect of every festival given by the Emperor in her Majesty's honour. The day after the Queen left Paris, however, the fine weather broke up, and has been showery, and even chilly at times, ever since.

AN ENORMOUS VINE.—One of the curiosities of Paris is the enormous vine which ornaments the court of a house in the Rue des Marais St. Germain. It is said to have been planted by Racine, and supposing that he did it in the last year of his life, the vine must be now not less than 155 years of age, as that celebrated writer died in 1699. It is this year in an unusually flourishing condition, and covered with fine fruit.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.—In a few days the members of the above Congress will assemble in Paris. Representatives of all the great Powers of Europe have been delegated to attend. On the part of England, Dr. Farr, General Register-office; Mr. Albany Fonblanque, Statistical Director of the Board of Trade; and Mr. Valpy, of the Board of Trade, have been nominated by the Lords of the Treasury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Lords of the Privy Council.

MONEY ORDERS.—The following order has just been issued by the General Post-office authorities:—"On the 1st of September and thenceforth, the following regulations, in regard to the issue and payment of money-orders will come into force:—1. When the remitter of a money-order presents a written requisition for the order, he will not be required (even when the order is not made payable through a bank) to give more than the surname and the initial of one Christian name of the payee, though he will have the option of giving the name more fully; and it will suffice if the payee's signature be as full as the name given by the remitter, and be not in any way inconsistent therewith. 2. The payee will not be henceforth required to furnish the address of the remitter, though he will still have to give the remitter's name. Although it will no longer be necessary to enter the remitter's address in the advice, the remitter will still be required to furnish it, and postmasters must, as heretofore, enter it in their journal."

FIRST UNDER FIRE.—To say that I felt no fear on going into action would be a senseless boast. I did feel considerable apprehension on the first burst, and until heated to a degree of preternatural excitement. After the first few minutes the fall of a wounded comrade would at the best only cause it to be said, "Poor fellow! There's Smith or Thompson down." The first whom I saw wounded in this action was a Rifleman. Just as we had reached the top of the hill, he dropped his rifle with a cry of anguish, staggering to the rear. A musket-ball had entered his mouth. The horror imprinted on his features made a deep impression on me at the moment, and the recollection of it haunted me long afterwards. After our return to the bottom of the hill from which we had started in pursuit of the enemy, the excitement of action having gradually passed away, we all felt very tired, and were soon on the ground preparing our rest. The groans of the wounded men, who were collected on a plot of grass close by, and over whom our surgeons were busy during the whole night, distressed us, and prevented sleep for a few hours. At length fatigue prevailed. Next morning the regiment to which I belonged, together with the Rifles and 6th Infantry, had the duty assigned to us of charging the hill of Cerro Gordo. While performing my share of that duty, I again felt the same intense excitement, swallowing up all perception of personal danger, and making me feel as if the ground were air. As on the former occasion, this state gradually wore off, and was succeeded by a feeling of great lassitude. I also observed, both in myself and others, certain indications of a fullness of the heart, and an inclination not easily subdued, to shed tears, which lasted for some time after the action.—*Dickens's "Household Words."*

THE MARENGO PLATE.—In our description of this interesting relic, at page 205, we omitted to state that it was the wish of the late Mr. Thomas Windus that, after his decease, the Plate should be presented to the Emperor of the French, which was accordingly done by the executors, through Lieutenant Windus, who, for that purpose, visited Paris in May last.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALL the world will be flocking to Doncaster next week, to see if "The Squire" can put the seal on the most wondrous sporting career in history, by winning the St. Leger in his native county. The meeting presents a very well-filled list, and as £1755 is given to be run for, the Corporation can no longer be charged with their ancient stinginess. The principal races of the eight set down for Tuesday are the Champagne Stakes and the Great Yorkshire Handicap. To the former especial interest is attached, as Artillery (Basham), Bird-in-Hand (Marson), Mario (Templeman), The Danube (A. Day), and Mary Copp (Bartholomew), will most probably go for it, while some others will be sent to try and take their measure. There has been very little betting as yet on the Handicap but Midsummer, Little Harry, and Fanny Gray, have all been backed, and the last named is remarkably well in. The St. Leger day has seven races, but the weights for the Portland Plate (81 subs.) are not yet out; it is said that Lord Derby's Fazzoleto will make his maiden appearance against Manganese, Kalipope, and perhaps Maid of Masham colt, in the Municipal Stakes. Rifleman's meteor-like appearance at York has invested the St. Leger (which will bring out some very fine-looking animals) with no small interest, and we anticipate that a field of at least sixteen will be found at the post. As far as we can learn, it will be selected from the following, to wit: Noisy (Goater), Cavalier (Wells), Graculus Esuriens (Bartholomew) Paros (Rogers), The Herald (Aldcroft), Marchioness (Templeman), Mosquito (Holmes), Blooming Heather (Charlton), Rotherham (J. Marson), Lord of the Isles (Prince), Capucine, Claret (Basham), Rifleman (Nat), Lady Tatton (Osborne), Oulston (A. Day), Saucebox (Clement), Clementina colt (Sly), and perhaps Rambling Katie (Whitehouse), Rajah (Bumby), and some four or five others, whose owners determine to run for the name of the thing on the last morning. Corebus is, we fear, a hopeless case; Capucine's fine look and easy win at York is making her a very strong outsider, and we hear that Job Marson is to have the mount in case Mr. A. Johnstone and Lord Clifden forego their claims on him. Oulston is too loose and weak-framed a horse to struggle home under a high weight like 8 st. 7 lb.; and, after Rifleman's defeat of the game Fandango at York, when he himself was only three parts prepared, we do not see how he can well lose. We should not be surprised to see Rotherham and Oulston finish second and third, with Lord of the Isles and Capucine well up with them. We are somewhat sceptical as to whether the latter pair will "stay" so well as their adherents fancy. The "Yorkshire roar" from twice one hundred throats if "The Squire" wins, will be worth going many a mile to hear.

On Thursday, which has six events, Artillery, despite his 7 lb. extra, has little to fear in the Two Year-Old Stakes; and The Cropper (6 st.) is, if meant, capably well in for the Cleveland Handicap. The race of the day is the Eglinton Stakes, in which Manganese, Chalico, Oltenitza, Leamington, Coroner, Thirty to Five, Heir of Lynn, and Eglantine, are among the most likely starters. On Friday the meeting concludes with seven races. Bonnie Morn, Saraband, Jack Sheppard, Frederick, Rifleman, and Lord of the Isles, are all in the Don Stakes, where the mile distance exactly suits the latter's very high turn of speed. Capucine has Antoinette, Dame Judith, Treachery, Blooming Heather, Fanny Gray, Bianca, Mosquito, Clotilde, &c., against her in the Park Hill Stakes; while Paros, Graculus Esuriens, Herald, The Cropper, Shoreham, Marchioness, Vandal, Claret, Oulston, Saucebox, and Lady Tatton, are in the Doncaster Stakes. The Doncaster Cup promises, if rumour be true, a stirring contest between Wild Dayrell, Fandango, and perhaps Rifleman. Wild Dayrell has never yet performed in public over more than a mile and three-quarters; and even if Fandango has to face a Derby and a St. Leger winner for it, he will require an immense deal of beating over his favourite two miles and a half—a distance at which immense horses like Wild Dayrell (who cannot take a very strong preparation) are wont to tire. If the three go, we should expect to see J. Mann or Charlton on Wild Dayrell, Nat on Rifleman, and Ashmall or G. Oates on Fandango, unless Job Marson gallantly "wastes" to his very lowest riding weight rather than give up the Zetland mount. Oulston (Wells) may, perhaps, join the trio. There is every likelihood of a most successful meeting; and "Birmingham and Sparkbrook" on Monday, Tenby on Tuesday, Dover on Thursday, and Holbeck on Saturday, have very meagre counter-attractions.

The U. A. E. corps alone sustains the glories of cricket during the week. On Monday they play eighteen with four professional bowlers at Birmingham; while on Thursday the *venue* will be Luton, and the wicket defendants 22 Bedfordshire men. Wiltshire's Yorkshire score was 148; but the bowling was very weak, and he was only caught out at last.

The Water fixtures include sundry four-oar races by members of the London Unity Club, from Putney-bridge to Lambeth, on Monday; and Lowe and Wallinger will row their £5 match on the same afternoon, from Putney to Mortlake. Hastings Regatta is also fixed for Tuesday; while Thursday claims the Littlehampton and the St. John's (Horsleydown) regattas, and the Prince of Wales' Club sailing-match off Erith. The yacht *Thought*, we are glad to say, only "went down off" the Foreland, with all hands" in a newspaper paragraph.

Most of the partridges we have as yet seen have been small, and in some parishes shooting has, by common consent, been deferred to the 10th, although the harvest is by no means backwards. A strange case has occurred in Yorkshire, in which a band of poachers have taken the gamekeepers of a noble Lord before the magistrates, and charged them with netting partridges in a field outside their master's preserves.

Simoom, and several more of the stud of the late Lord Caledon, will be sold in Ireland on Monday; and blood-stock of every description, including Cossack's eldest born, the yearling Dundas, Charles XII., St. Martin, Gameboy, &c., will be brought to the hammer at Doncaster. The front of the Reindeer will not, however, be enlivened with a second sale of greyhounds, like the far-famed Bedlamite one of last year. Figaro is just dead, at the age of eleven; but Bedlamite, Field-Marshal, and Mocking Bird, will perpetuate his memory, as he did that of his great sire, King Cob.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Swadcliffe, 1. Hothorpe, 2. Shorts Handicap.—Flageolet, 1. Barrel, 2. Leamington Stakes.—Homily, 1. The Chicken, 2. Castle Park Stakes.—British Remedy, 1. Goldhill, 2. Queen's Plate.—Rataplan, 1.—Domino, 2. Corinthian Stakes.—Cardiff Lass, 1. Falcon, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Great Warwickshire Stakes.—Illuminator, 1. Sirocco, 2. Avon Stakes.—Stork, 1. Crookshanks, 2. Town Plate.—Mary, 1. Atherstone, 2. County Stakes.—Lady Bird, 1. The Early Bird, 2. Borough Handicap.—Anniversary, 1. Byrras, 2. Warwick Cup.—Rataplan, 1. Homily, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Radulphus, 1. Falcon, 2. Welter Cup.—Humgiffin, 1. Caliph, 2. Handicap Plate.—Swadcliffe, 1. Flageolet, 2. Selling Stakes.—Mary Anne, 1. Romeo, 2. Match for 300 sovs.—Flyaway walked over.

DOVER AND CINQUE PORTS REGATTA.—This regatta came off on Thursday, the 30th of August, with considerable éclat. The arrangements were excellent; the weather all that could be desired; a cloudless sky, a fine easterly breeze for the yachts, and a calm sea for the rowing matches, left nothing to be wished for. The Mayor of Dover, W. H. Payne, Esq., has for some years past kindly officiated as chairman of the committee, and his exertions, in conjunction with that body, have mainly contributed to raise this regatta to the first-class position it now holds; and this year it has received much additional support from the influence of James Godson, Esq., the Commodore of the Royal London Yacht-club. The first race on the cards of the day was that between yachts, over 20 and not exceeding 50 tons, for a purse of 30 sovereigns. The course, from abreast the Flag-ship three times round, formed a distance of about 30 miles. The following started:—*Adriate*, 22 tons, Wm. Patterson, Esq. owner; *Napoleon*, 40 tons, H. Chilton, Esq.; *Amazon*, 48 tons, A. Young, Esq. At 12 37 the signal-gun was fired, and an excellent start was effected; but the *Amazon* soon drew ahead and maintained the lead, beating the *Napoleon* by 18 min. 50 secs., and the *Adriate* by 29 min. 44 secs. The second race was for a purse of 20 sovereigns, and the following yachts were entered and came to the starting-place—the course was twice round:—*Kitten*, 13 tons, R. Leach, Esq., owner; *Violet*, 10 tons, J. R. Kirby, Esq.; *Fawn*, 13 tons, F. T. Biddle, Esq. The *Violet* gave up the first round, and the *Kitten* beat the *Fawn* by twenty-one minutes. The third was a first-class galley race, open to the coast, which was won by the *Arrow* of Ramsgate. Then followed some excellent skiff races and sculling matches, and the sports of the day wound up with a capital duck hunt. The regatta ball was held in the evening, and was attended by the rank and fashion of the town and neighbourhood.

WANT OF EDUCATION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—The other day a large meeting of coal-owners and coal-viewers and others interested in the colliery population, was held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to see what could be done to educate it better. Mr. Nicholas Wood, the chairman of the Institute of Mining Engineers, stated that "at the annual bindings there is scarcely a single man or boy who signs his own name to the bond; and yet these men and boys have gone through the schools, and we suppose that they have learned to read and write, but they have left school at so early an age that they lose what little they have learned, and you find them incapable of writing their own names."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—Rectories: The Rev. A. Turner, to Burnham Deepdale, near King's Lynn, Norfolk; the Rev. W. Carter, to Slingsby, Yorkshire; the Rev. T. Gibbons, to St. Peter Tavey, Devonshire; the Rev. F. W. Watson, to Ickleford, Hertfordshire; the Rev. S. G. Wood, to West Keal, near Spilsby. **Vicarages:** The Rev. C. J. Camidge, to Wakefield; the Rev. T. P. Halton, to Sompting, near Brighton. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. T. W. Jones, to Llanavon-y-Trauscoed, Cardiganshire; the Rev. E. Barnwell, to Deeping St. Nicholas, near Boston; the Rev. C. J. Black, to Burley-in-Warfedale, Yorkshire.

TESTIMONIAL.—To the Rev. George Stokes, on his relinquishing the Curacy of St. Mary, East Bourne, Sussex.

SALE OF A CHURCH LIVING.—The advowson and right of presentation to the Rectory of Lytchett Maltravers, in the county of Dorset, was sold at Garraway's Coffee-house on Wednesday. It consists of an excellent Rectory-house, with gardens, 110 acres of glebe land, let at £114 per annum, while the rent-charge in lieu of tithes is commuted at £423 per annum. The total value of the living was estimated at £607 a year, and was considered worth £3500. The competition was by no means brisk. Offers were made slowly until the amount reached £2450: for that sum it was knocked down.

NEW FLOATING FIRE-ENGINE.—A large vessel, intended to be fitted up with a very powerful steam fire-engine, has been built at Mr. Mare's yard, Blackwall. When completed it will replace the floating-engine at present moored near Southwark-bridge, which will be removed to Rotherhithe.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. STRAHAN, BATES, AND PAUL.—According to arrangement, Sir John Dean Paul and Messrs. Strahan and Bates appeared at Bow-street Police-court on Wednesday, before Mr. Jardine, accompanied by their bail. Mr. Humphreys appeared on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. Lewis for the defendants. Mr. Lewis hoped that the defendants would be remanded for a longer period than a week, as it gave the gentlemen who were bail great inconvenience, and it was quite clear that the case could not be tried at the September sessions. Mr. Humphreys opposed the application. Mr. Jardine said it was desirable that the case should be closed as speedily as possible, but at present he was unable to interfere with the existing arrangements. The recognizances were then enlarged, and the defendants were further remanded until Wednesday next.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH—OFFICER OF HEALTH.—The short Act of renewal obtained by Sir B. Hall at the end of the Session, gives power to the President of the General Board of Health to appoint an officer of health, whose whole services will be required, and whose salary will be £1000 per annum. There are two gentlemen mentioned in connection with it—viz., Dr. Simon, Officer of Health to the City of London, and Dr. Sutherland, Sanitary Commissioner, now on his way from the Crimea.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE WAR.—A return has been issued which shows that, between the 1st October, 1853, and the 1st March, 1855, inclusive, 182 transports were employed in carrying troops or munitions for the war in the East. Of the 182 transports 108 were sailing-vessels.

CAMP AT THE CURRAGH.—This vast Encampment is now all but finished. The troops at present encamped number 5000, and a large extent of stabling is being provided in the neighbourhood of Kildare, Newbridge, and Kilkenny, for the purpose of concentrating at least 2000 horses for active field exercise. Tent accommodation has been provided for 2000 men, should it at any time be required. The foundations of the Catholic and Protestant chapels have been laid.

THE NEW CAMP ON WOOLWICH-COMMON.—The new Camp is progressing rapidly towards being completed. Between forty and fifty of the huts are finished on the outside, and a considerable number boarded inside. A wise precaution has been taken in the erection of a number of these huts, by covering them on the outside with sheet iron, which is placed between every second wooden hut, so that if one of the wooden huts take fire, the iron one intervening would, it is thought, prevent the fire from extending. These iron huts are to be boarded in the interior the same as the wooden huts. The Camp is to be finished by the end of this month, and then the Queen's Own Light Infantry Militia (Tower Hamlets) is to leave their present encampment, and take up their quarters in the new one.

A REPUBLICAN RIOT.—An insurrectionary movement has taken place in Angers, the chief town of the department of Mayenne. It would appear that Republican songs and cries were used, and that nearly 1000 persons were led on by two ex-political prisoners, named Chauvin and Guerin, with the intention of attacking the town. General d'Angell, in command of the district, was obliged to call out the troops, and it was not until the cavalry charged the rioters that they dispersed. The two ringleaders named above, who had not long since been amnestied by the Emperor, were taken prisoners, and several others. A cart was seized containing gunpowder, balls, and muskets. The precise nature of this manifestation is not exactly known. Some declare it to be an attempt to proclaim the Republic, whilst others affirm that the secret societies had nothing whatever to say to it, but all was caused by the dearth of provisions.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF CANDLES, SUGAR, &c.—A general advance in the price of white and brown sugar and candles took place throughout the metropolis last Monday. For the latter article, which has hitherto been at 6d. per lb., an advance of 1d. has taken place; and for brown and white sugar the increase has been 1d. per lb.

THE CUDHAM MURDER.—On Wednesday night, at about half-past ten o'clock, Peeling, the suspected murderer of Mrs. Beagley, at Cudham, was taken to the Greenwich police-station, having been apprehended at Whitefield, in Gloucestershire, by police-constable Johnson. He was brought up to the Great Western Railway station, and was sent from the above court to Bromley, where he will undergo an examination. He had in his possession a bundle of clothes which were known to have been on Mrs. Beagley's bed.

THE LATE CHILD MURDER AT BRISTOL.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Melinda Payne was resumed on Wednesday morning at the Rowham Tavern, Hot-wells, Bristol. On the reassembling of the jury the Coroner said that since their last meeting, notwithstanding the police had been actively engaged, assisted by the advice of the magistrates and several of their fellow-citizens, no evidence had been discovered which could lead them to arrive at anything conclusive or satisfactory. In order further to aid the inquiry, the assistance of other police of great experience in such matters had been afforded, and they were now actively engaged in investigating all the circumstances of the case. Considering that the jury had already had a great deal of trouble, and that it was probable they would have a great deal more, he proposed at once to adjourn the inquiry for a week, or for a longer period. If this course were adopted some good might result, but at present it would only be misleading the jury by endeavouring to make out a case which would probably take some time to unravel. The inquiry was adjourned till Monday.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing to the continued decrease in the stock of gold in the Bank of England, the enhanced rates of discount, and the prospect of money becoming dearer, the Consol Market has been heavy this week, and prices have fallen fully one-half per cent. There is no doubt whatever but that the next two or three returns from the Bank will show a further considerable falling off of bullion, as the whole of the gold lately received from New York and Australia has been shipped to the Continent, and over £1,000,000 has been forwarded to Constantinople on account of the Turkish Loan. Under these circumstances numerous sales of stock have been made by the Bear party; but those on account of the public have been trifling.

On Monday scarcely any Money business was transacted, but the sales for the Account were extensive, and prices were, consequently, drooping. The Three per Cents. Reduced marked 91½ down to 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 90½; and the New Three per Cents, 92½. Long Annuities, 1860, were 4 1-16; Ditto, 1855, 17 1-16. India Bonds ruled heavy at 30s.; and Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 15s. prem. The Omnium was worth 4½ prem. Exchequer Bonds were done at 100½. The dealings on Tuesday were limited, but no further decline took place in the quotations:—Bank Stock was 216½. The Three per Cents. Reduced realised 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 90½; the New Three per Cents, 92½; Long Annuities, 1859, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 17 1-16. India Bonds declined to 27s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills were 11s. to 16s. The Bonds sold at 100½. The account price for Consols was 90½. On Wednesday prices fluctuated to some extent, with a heavy market. The leading quotations were as follow:—Three per Cents. Reduced, 91½; Three per Cent Consols, 90½; New Three per Cents, 92½; Five per Cents, 117; Long Annuities 1860, 4; Ditto 1859, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 17. Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 15s.; and India Bonds, 26s. premium. Exchequer Bonds were 100½ for both series. The dealings on Thursday were small, and the Directors of the Bank of England advanced the minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. In Lombard-street a corresponding rise took place. The Three per Cents were 90½ to 90½; the New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92½; and the Reduced, 91½ to 91½. Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 14s.; India Bonds, 24s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½ to 100½.

The imports of bullion have been nearly 500,000 dollars from Mexico, £130,000 from New York, and £20,000, chiefly silver, from Holland. In addition to the large export of gold to Turkey already noticed, about £200,000 has been sent to France, and about £293,000—£111,000 being in gold—to India, China, Malta, &c.

All Foreign Bonds have been heavy, and prices have tended downwards. We give the leading quotations:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 94; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 57; Ecuador Bonds, 44; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 78; Russian Five per Cents, 98 ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 38; Ditto New Deferred, 19; Turkish Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, Four per Cents (New Scrip), 1½ prem.; Venezuela Four-and-a-half per Cents, 20; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 96.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been less extensive, yet prices have ruled tolerably firm. Australasia have realised 94; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½ ex div.; London, 53½; London and Westminster, 43½; New South Wales, 35½; Union of Australia, 73; Union of London, 29½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have ruled heavy, and the quotations have shown a tendency to give way. Canada Company's Bonds, 141; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 114½; Crystal Palace, 2½; General Screw Steam Company, 16; London Docks, 102; Victoria Docks, 20½; North of Europe Steam, 14; Peel River Land and Mineral, 24½; Scottish Australian Investment, new, 3. Canal Shares have been dull, and almost nominal. Derby, 84; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 14½; Rochdale, 60; Stourbridge, 290; Wilts and Berks, 44. Hungerford-bridge Shares have marked 12; Vauxhall, 21½; Waterloo, 3½. All Railway Shares have been heavy, and the quotations have given way. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 25½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston 4½ ex div.; Caledonian, 62½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee, 17; Great Northern, 87½ ex div.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101 ex div.; Great Western, 55½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 97½; London and North-Western, 93½; Ditto Fifth, 14½; Ditto, Eighth, 14; London and South-Western, 84½; Midland, 63½ ex div.; North British, 25½; North Staffordshire, 10½; South Devon, 12½ ex div.; South Eastern, 59½ ex div.; South Wales, 32.

MINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 137; Midland, Bradford, 92½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 109 ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 104 ex div.; Midland Consolidated, 136; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, ½ dis. ex div.; North Eastern (Berwick), 94 ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 106 ex div.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9½; Belgian Eastern Junction, 2; East India, 24; Grand Trunk of Canada (A issue), 10½; Great Central of France, 15½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 3½; Ditto, Obligations, 3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 23½; Ditto, New, 6½; Lyons and Geneva, 17½; Royal Danish, 21.

Mining Shares have been heavy, and the quotations have ruled almost nominal:—On Thursday, Cocoes and Ciabas were done at 3½; Great Polgoth 2½. Santiago de Cuba have marked 4½; Tin Croft, 2½; and United Mexican, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 3.—A very limited supply of English wheat—chiefly of the new crop, and in fair condition—was on sale to-day's market. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, at which amount of improvement a clearance was effected. Foreign wheat—the show of which was moderate—sold to a fair extent, at from 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. There was a fair demand for barley, and grinding sorts were in demand. Malt realised full quotations, with a steady inquiry. The oat trade was firm, and good sound qualities were 6d. per quarter dearer. There was in short supply, and good request, at 1s. per quarter more money. Peas sold freely at higher terms. The flour trade was quiet at full quotations.

Sept. 5.—To-day's market was scantily supplied with all kinds of grain, which ruled steady, at fully Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 63s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 84s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 63s. to 75s.; ry, 40s. to 43s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling do., 31s. to 33s.; malted do., 31s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s. to 63s.; broad do., 61s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 70s.; Chertsey, 71s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 27s.; potato do., 27s. to 34s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 28s.; tick beans, 40s. to 41s.; grey peas, 39s. to 42s.; mangel, 41s. to 43s.; white, 41s. to 47s.; bolters, 46s. to 50s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 51s. to 55s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 51s. to 55s. per 280 lbs.

Seeds.—Canary has advanced 3s. to 4s. per quarter, and is again dearer. New white mustard seed has realised 10s. to 15s. per bushel. Cakes command very full prices, with a moderate supply on offer.

Lined.—English, sowing, 78s. to 80s.; Baltic, crushing, 61s. to 67s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 74s. to 78s.; hempseed, 48s. to 56s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; white, ditto, 8s. to 10s. per bushel. English rapeseed, new £40 to £42 per last. Lined cakes, English, £12 to £12 10s.; foreign, £10 12s. to £12 5s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 51s. to 55s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 9½d. per 1 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 72s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 9d.; oats, 29s. 3d.; ry, 40s. 8d.; beans, 46s. 3d.; peas, 38s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 75s. 11d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 29s. 10d.; ry, 44s. 3d.; beans, 46s. 8d.; peas, 41s. 8d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 72,088; barley, 3514; oats, 6931; ry, 111; beans, 2205; peas, 534 quarters.

Tea.—Several speculative purchases having been effected, the value of common sound consignments has advanced to 9d. per lb. for the kind as at last week.

Sugar.—The business doing in our market is less extensive, yet the late improvement in the quotations is supported. Barbadoes has realised 39s. 6d. to 43s.; Grenada, 39s. to 40s.; Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 44s.; Bengal, 42s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. Floating cargoes of foreign are steady, and quite as dear as last week. The inquiry for refined goods is active, at from 35s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Our market continues steady, but the business doing in it is only moderate. Good ord. native Ceylon has changed hands at 45s. 6d. to 49s. per cwt.

Rice.—About 5000 tons have found buyers at fully the late improvement in the quotations. Provisions.—Irish butter is dull in sale, and late rates are barely supported. Fine foreign—the supply of which is limited—is rather dearer. English qualities move off slowly, at 10½s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. for the best Dorset. We have a dull market for bacon, the value of which is given by the quotations, and which are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—There is a good inquiry for all kinds, and P.V.C. on the spot, is quoted at 56s. 9d. to 58s. per cwt. Town tallow is scarce, and worth 55s. 6d. per cwt.; rough fat, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 8d.

Oils.—Lined oil is in good request, at 43s. 9d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. All other oils support former terms. Turpentine is steady, at 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. for spirits, and 7s. 4d. for rough.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon. There is a fair demand for brandy at fully late rates. Malt spirit, 10s. 8d. per gallon. Gin, 17 under proof, 10s. 2d., and 22 ditto, 9s. 8d. per gallon.

Coals.—Tanfield Moor, 16s.; Wylam, 19s.; Harton, 20s.; Braddilly's, 21s. 6d.; Lambton, 22s. 6d.; Russell's Hill, 21s. 6d.; Cassop, 21s. 6d.; Tees, 22s.; Hartlepool, 21s. 6d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 0s. to £6 6s.; clover, ditto, £4 0s. to £6 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Hops.—A few pockets of new hops have sold at from £7 7s. to £8 8s. per cwt. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called £300,000. Yearlings are tolerably firm. The quotations are somewhat dear, and the market is somewhat nominal.

Potatoes.—The supplies are good, and a steady business is doing, at from 5s. to 70s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of beasts have been moderate. Prime breeds have sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the beef trade has ruled heavy, at drooping currencies. Lambs have been dull; but other kinds of stock have supported full prices.

Beef. from 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.

Neurget and Leadhull.—Each kind of meat has sold slowly, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 31.

1st Dragoon Guards: Assist.-Surg. W. A. Davidson, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon. 4th Light Dragoons: Lieut. F. W. Martin to be Captain; Cornet H. B. de Bourdel to be Lieutenant. 12th: Capt. H. E. Reader to be Captain; Cornet C. White to be Lieutenant. 14th: Capt. H. Brett to be Captain. Royal Artillery: Cadet F. S. Talbot to be Lieutenant; Lieut. C. G. W. Lascelles to be Second Captain; Capt. A. T. Phillips to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. W. C. L. Blouse to be Captain; Lieut. S. M. Grylls to be Second Captain; J. D. Harrison to be Veterinary Surgeon. Grenadier Guards: Brevet Major H. F. Ponsenby to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign E. Filmer to be Ensign and Lieutenant; Capt. W. S. Ewart to be Lieutenant and Captain. 1st Foot: Lieut. J. M. Brown to be Captain. 3rd: Capt. R. Owen to be Captain; Lieut. H. G. Birmingham to be Captain. 4th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Williams to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. Wilby to be Major; Lieut. T. Sheppard to be Captain; Ensign H. A. Blake to be Lieutenant; Ensign T. Tanner to be Lieutenant; W. F. Kuper to be Ensign; Lieut. H. B. Maule to be Adjutant. 5th: E. J. Oldfield to be Ensign. 7th: Capt. E. H. Rose to be Major; Lieut. H. M. Jones to be Captain; Ensign W. P. Browne to be Lieutenant; Ensign Hon. H. Moreton to be Lieutenant; W. B. Pinchard to be Ensign. 9th: Lieut. B. Van Stranzenee to be Captain. 12th: Ensign J. L. Wilkie to be Lieutenant; J. A. J. Briggs and G. W. Reade to be Ensigns. 13th: Brevet-Major G. King to be Major; Lieut. C. P. Cobbe, Lieut. J. A. Fuller, to be Captains; Ensigns J. P. Fox, A. S. Adair, to be Lieutenants. 17th: Ensigns L. J. Seagram and J. M. C. Travers to be Lieutenants. 18th: W. Minhaver to be Ensign. 19th: Brevet-Major R. Warden to be Major; Lieut. H. T. Unlake, Lieut. P. Godfrey to be Captains; Ensigns G. F. Webster, R. C. Martin to be Lieutenants; C. Kemrick to be Ensigns. 20th: J. C. Cox to be Ensign. 21st: Lieut. J. G. Image to be Captain; Ensign S. C. Connell to be Lieutenant. 22nd: Ensign O. P. Leigh to be Ensign. 25th: Lieut.-Col. J. H. Stewart to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. D. Midleton to be Captain. 32nd: Ensign H. Cooke to be Lieutenant; H. G. Browne to be Ensign. 33rd: Ensign J. Treat to be Adjutant. 34th: Ensigns E. L. Laurie, E. L. Slack, R. J. P. Leeson, H. S. Stewart, to be Lieutenants; M. B. Rochford to be Ensign. 37th: Ensign S. L. Curgenven to be Lieutenant. Lieut. S. G. Quicke and H. B. Fielden to be Captains; Ensign R. G. Banks to be Lieutenant; A. Bailey to be Ensign. 38th: Lieut. C. B. Phillips to be Captain; Assist.-Surgeons J. P. Street and A. M. Hamphill, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeons. 41st: H. E. Harrison to be Ensign. 42nd: Assist.-Surg. A. Hooper to be Assistant-Surgeon. 43rd: Assist.-Surg. C. D. Madden to be Assistant-Surgeon. 44th: Brevet Lieut. A. Browne to be Major; Lieut. B. S. Hopkins to be Captain; Ensign C. Ford to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Strachan to be Ensign. 46th: Ensign A. J. Kentish to be Ensign. 48th: Lieut. W. Baker to be Lieutenant. 49th: Ensign E. J. Cresswell to be Lieutenant. 52nd: Lieut. R. W. Ellis to be Lieutenant; C. J. R. Troup to be Ensign. 55th: Capt. W. Andros, Lieut. S. W. F. M. Wilson, to be Captains; Ensigns P. L. Bellamy, P. S. Morgan, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. J. S. Bell, Serg.-Major T. Dunn, to be Ensigns. 56th: W. Bell to be Ensign. 57th: Ensign S. H. Powell to be Lieutenant. 58th: Lieut. L. J. Thompson to be Captain; Ensign A. H. Russell to be Lieutenant; H. B. Eyre to be Ensign. 59th: Lieut. J. S. P. Clarke to be Captain. 60th: Lieut. W. W. Fox to be Captain; Ensign P. J. Curtis to be Lieutenant. 61st: C. H. Bollen to be Ensign. 64th: J. T. Pack to be Ensign. The name of the Ensign promoted to be Lieutenant in the Gazette of the 17th ult. is Bateman and not Beaman. 66th: Quartermaster-Serg. W. Lane to be Quartermaster. 70th: Capt. R. F. W. Cumberland to be Captain. 73rd: Lieut. G. Davies to be Captain; Ensign M. S. Blyth to be Lieutenant. 77th: J. L. Davis to be Ensign. 81st: Brevet-Col. M. Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 84th: Capt. H. Massey to be Major; Lieut. Lord J. H. Taylor to be Captain; Ensign R. K. Taylor to be Lieutenant. 86th: Ensign J. F. W. Mullen to be Lieutenant. 88th: Ensign W. Birch to be Lieutenant. 93rd: Lieut. J. S. Gordon, J. M. Clayhills, to be Captains. 94th: Lieut. R. R. Meade to be Captain; Lieut. R. A. B. Tod to be Adjutant. 95th: E. Chapple to be Ensign. 96th: Ensign J. Briggs to be Lieutenant; Lieut. G. K. Hallett, H. M. Lowry to be Ensigns. 97th: E. M. Cookesley to be Ensign. 98th: Lieut. T. H. Smith to be Lieutenant; E. Montagu to be Ensign. Rifle Brigade: Ensigns D. A. Gordon, H. B. H. Blandell, S. C. Glynn, W. Palliser, C. T. Murdoch, to be Lieutenants. 2nd West India Regiment: Major A. G. Grant to be Lieut.-Colonel. Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Serg.-Major W. Guy, J. B. Campbell, A. M. Walker, and F. A. Stewart to be Ensigns. Royal New Zealand Companies: Ensign A. S. Quill to be Lieutenant; Lieut. A. S. Quill to be Adjutant.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Sergeant-Major J. Cusack, — Willan, Sergeant-Major T. Mitchell, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Cheese, W. E. Cater, and E. Sherwood to be Quartermasters of Brigades; Colour-Sergeant J. Scott to be Regimental Quartermaster; W. Varley, J. J. Channon, T. Paton, H. Hussey, T. Burr, and W. Fanner to be Veterinary Surgeons. **BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION.**—E. E. de P. O'Kelly to be Paymaster. **STAFF.**—Capt. G. King to be Assistant Adjutant of a Provisional Depot Battalion. **UNATTACHED.**—Brevet Lieut.-Col. K. Fielden, H. E. McGee, Brevet Major L. Shadwell, to have their Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank. **HOSPITAL STAFF.**—Ordinance Medical Department: Assistant-Surgeon G. W. Sparks to be Assistant-Surgeon. **BREVET.**—Major-Generals Sir H. D. Jones and Sir R. Airey to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey. Col. Hon. H. Percy, Grenadier Guards, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while in command of the British Italian Legion.

BANKRUPTS.

B. B. WALE and G. C. DAWK, Chancery-lane, builders.—W. TAYLOR, Gloucester, hardware and general dealer.—J. B. GOUCH, River terrace, Islington, timber-merchant.—T. BANKS, Bradford, Yorkshire, washing, mangle, and mangling machine maker.—A. DEMPSTER, Liverpool, stonemason and builder.—I. COWAN and M. BRAHAM, Aldgate High-street, waterproof clothing manufacturers and tailors.—J. STRONG, Birkenhead, Cheshire, steam-boat owner.—W. C. HOLLAND, Lincoln, grocer and provision-dealer.—T. A. DAWSON and H. H. BELL, Sunderland, curriers and leather-cutters.—W. MORTIMER, Morley, near Leeds, cloth manufacturer and dyer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

BANKRUPTS.

Sir G. de la P. PERESFORD, Fludry-street, Westminster, mining and commission agent.—W. GILBERT, Vine-place, Old-street-road, butcher.—D. EDWARDS, jun., Porten, corn-factor.—A. FRANCIS, late of George-yard, Lombard-street, dealer in mining shares.—T. JORDAN, Bloxwich, Staffordshire, baker and provision dealer.—T. HEMINGSLEY, Willenhall, Staffordshire, cut-nail manufacturer.—G. PYNE, Bristol, boot and shoe manufacturer.—J. MAILEY, Torquay, butcher and provision dealer.—MAHY ANN PASSMORE, Exeter, umbrella manufacturer.—M. L. DUNSTON, Exeter, cutter, truss and surgeon's instrument maker.—J. MAWER, Louth, Lincolnshire, butcher.—W. ROXBURGH, Liverpool, insurance broker and commission agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J. BEYAN (not Beyan, as in last Friday's Gazette), New Cumnock, innkeeper.—J. LAING, Glasgow, builder.—N. LIVINGSTON, Greenock, wine and spirit merchant.—J. MILLAR, Kilmarnock, bookseller and stationer.—J. MACQUEEN, Inverness, boot and shoe maker.—J. MOORE, Uddingstone, ironfounder.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at 26, Upper Seymour-street, Lady Roberts, of a son. On the 30th ult., Lady Carmichael, of a daughter. On the 1st inst., at Upper Clapton, the Hon. Mrs. L. Kneller, of a son. On the 31st ult., at Woolwich, the wife of Thomas Wilkes Flaistel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at Timbury, Somerset, by the Rev. C. T. C. Trelawny, of Ham, near Plymouth, Arthur S. Bood, Esq., third son of the late Rev. R. Bood, Rector of Hadstock, to C. J. Augusta, youngest daughter of the late T. Leigh, Esq., of Delverton. On the 19th ult., at St. Mary's, Carlisle, Lieut.-Colonel G. Erskine, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, to Frances Ellen, third daughter of J. Slater, Esq., of Carlisle. On the 26th ult., at Whippingham, Isle of Wight, Major F. W. L. Hancock, 74th Highlanders, second son of the late Rear-Admiral Hancock, C.B., to Clara, widow of R. MacDonald, Esq., 74th Highlanders, and youngest daughter of the late T. Prothero, Esq., of Malpas-court, Monmouthshire. On the 30th ult., at the parish church, Huddersfield, by the Rev. F. Smith, Mr. Robert Whitley, builder, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Scott, woolstapler, all of Huddersfield. On the 4th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. F. T. Atwood, M.A., Vicar of Great Grimby and Hammersmith, Thos. Esq., of the New-road, Tottenham-court, and 29, Queen's-road, Regent's park, to Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Thorold, M.A., Rector of Lumborough, Lincolnshire. On the 30th ult., at Easby, Kent, by the Rev. Dr. Crosse, assisted by the Rev. Charles Carus Wilson, Vicar, the Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, Curate of St. John's Church, Edinburgh, son of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L. Oxon, M.P., to Elizabeth Barratt, eldest daughter of the late James Barratt, Esq., of Walton House, Easby, Kent. On the 1st inst., at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Ven. the Archdeacon Sinclair, Samuel James Hallam, Esq., of Liverpool, to Catherine Wright, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Mellis, Esq., merchant, London. Aug. 30, at Thornbury Church, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. M. F. S. Townsend, Mr. Joseph Lugg, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Griffith Hughes.

DEATHS.

On the 25th of August, at Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill, Susan, the beloved wife of Robert Cooks, Esq., after long suffering, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, aged 60. On the 26th ult., the Hon. A. W. Chichester, fourth son of the late Lord Templemore, aged 30. On the 22nd ult., at Modena, his Excellency John, Count de Salis, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, aged 80. On the 28th ult., Henry Fernor Godfrey Faussett, only child of the Rev. Henry Godfrey Faussett, incumbent of Littleton, Worcestershire, aged seven months. On the 30th ult., at Tunbridge-wells, of apoplexy, in the 45th year of her age, Sarah Nash, the beloved wife of Daniel Nash, Esq., of York-gate, Regent's-park, and third daughter of the late William Clowes, Esq., of Garretts-Banstead. On the 2nd inst., at his residence, Sackville-hill House, St. Peter's, Thanet, Sir R. Burton, aged 83. On the 2nd inst



FIRST TRIAL OF CAPTAIN JULIUS ROBERTS'S MORTARS AGAINST SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



VALLEY OF THE BELBEC.—CONVEYANCE OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES INTO SEBASTOPOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA, OR TRAKTIR-BRIDGE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 24, 1855.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the importance of the defeat sustained by the Russians at the battle of Traktir-bridge. Our allies think and speak of it with a complacency for which we cannot blame them.

Unlike Inkerman, this was, it is true, comparatively a bloodless victory on our side, but its effects have, no doubt, been as great as those which followed the hard-won field of the 5th of November. It discouraged and demoralised an enemy whose spirits had not been high, and showed them in a more striking manner than before that, whether they encountered the British and French, or whether they fought the Piedmontese, they could expect nothing but disgrace in the open field. The failure at Traktir-

bridge must have been the more disheartening for Russian soldiers, as they were led on under the most glittering promises of brilliant results from victory. Once possessed of the heights of the Tchernaya a few steps would lead them into Balaclava, which must be unprepared for defence; and thence to Kamiesch was but a few hours march; after which the Allies would be driven into the sea, and the fruits of all their labours for a year wrested from them.



CROATS' CAMP AT BALACLAVA.

Then would follow the enjoyments of plunder; and the soldiers were told that they would fatten on the piteous stores of the English at Balaklava and revel in the French wines stored at Kamiesch. That the Russian Generals had not fed the hopes of their soldiers without sharing in the delusion which they had so carefully spread amongst their men was evident from the instructions which they had issued, and which, as was discovered in the pockets of General Rude, went so far as to make provision for every possible contingency of victory. But all these hopes were doomed to disappointment, and the Russians alike frustrated in their hopes of victory and the certainty of plunder. In one great point which did not appear to form part of the openly-expressed expectations of the enemy, the Russians must have been seriously annoyed. There seems to be little doubt at the present time that the numerous reinforcements lately received by Prince Gortschakoff had seriously taxed the powers of the Commissariat to feed them and keep them supplied with water. The position of the Tchernaya, if won, was such as to afford every facility for encamping large bodies of cavalry, where water would be plentiful enough to afford a supply not easily attainable in the summer months from the fountains in the sunburnt mountains of this portion of the Crimea. The men who were found on the battle-field of Traktir bore the marks of severe privation, and although most of them were of the favoured corps of the Imperial Guard, they were thin and worn in flesh, and showed, not only by their physical appearance, but by the feeble manner in which they fought, that more than one fatal influence had been at work to deprive them of stamina and vigour. How else one could account for the Russian loss of 5000 men killed and wounded, when that of the Allies did not reach that of 10000 men, it is difficult to conceive; but whatever may have been the cause of the Russian defeat, there is no doubt that it has caused a degree of despondency amongst them, corresponding to the elation which is felt and expressed by the French at their victory. On one point connected with this battle-field it is necessary to dwell, as it involves the honour of both English and French in the moments of elation caused by victory. The Russians, who left about 1400 dead, and a comparatively large amount of wounded on the field, strewed the ground in their retreat with trophies of various kinds. These, consisting of muskets, swords, money, rings, and valuables of various kinds, were undoubtedly the property of the victors; and there is no doubt that the Zouaves, who are as expert plunderers as they are brave soldiers, lost no opportunity, even in the heat of the action, of taking from the enemy, and especially from the officers, all that they carried about their persons. Thus it was that in the very heat of action General Rude's sword, his rings, purse, and other things, and in general the money and ornaments of officers, were carried off and concealed. But besides these first prizes of the field there were others which had a value, and which strewed the ground for many hours after the battle had been fought. The Russians had no sooner retreated when the plain was invaded by followers of the English army, by sailors and sutlers of every nation, who carried off indiscriminately muskets, swords, bayonets, boots, and other things to which they had been entitled by no exertion, and which they had no right to remove. Unfortunately the lower class of plunderers had had before them examples of similar conduct on the part of officers in our own army, who thought it no harm to carry off a musket here, a spade there, as trophies of the fight in which they had taken no part; so that it was difficult to blame the former without casting some animadversion on the latter. The mischief, however it arose, did not fail to exasperate our allies, whose complaints were loudly expressed on the field, and were echoed by the Commander-in-Chief, and finally the loss of the most valuable part of the plunder, the disappearance of the swords and effects of officers—most of which, after they had been taken by the French, were sold to the English—gave colour to the assertion that the entire field had been deprived of its relics by strangers who had not a particle of right to them. In consequence of this a general order was issued by General Simpson, of which the following is a copy, stigmatising the offenders on the occasion, at the same time that it exposes the custom indulged in by the French of selling plunder to strangers, when the whole should be reserved for general distribution:—

The great want of consideration shown by officers and other persons attached to the army in visiting the scene of a recent action, and plundering the dead, or purchasing plunder from others, has been the subject of grave remonstrance on the part of our allies. All property whatever on the field belongs to the victorious nation. To appropriate anything is dishonest. To purchase from those who have done so is to encourage their dishonesty and to share their guilt. The Commander of the Forces hopes that this caution will be sufficient to deter those to whom it is addressed from a repetition of such thoughtless conduct. Followers of the army are reminded that they are amenable to its rules and discipline. The police and provosts will in future receive orders to punish offenders on these occasions in the most summary manner.

Before this order was issued more than one officer of the French army had taken the disputed matter into his own hands; and in more than one instance, within my own knowledge, trophies of the field purchased at a high price were taken away by force from their purchasers, notwithstanding their protests that they were entitled to keep what they had paid for. These instances exhibited practically the results of buyers not inquiring into the title of sellers of these articles. But the examples and the orders of the General-in-Chief have not stopped the traffic of trophies, which are now brought to Balaklava in bags; muskets being freely sold at eight to ten francs, swords at five to six francs, and rings at prices considerably above the intrinsic value of the metal in which they are made.

On the subject of the action of Traktir there are other points to notice also, which are worthy of a passing word. There is a party in the French army whose opinion is loudly expressed, and which blames the Piedmontese for not holding their ground longer in the advanced breastwork which formed the extreme position in their front. I only mention this for the purpose of noticing the little jealousies and rivalries of camps, for there is really no foundation for any accusation of want of energy against the Piedmontese. They held an advanced position, as all advanced positions are, with a few men, forming a picket destined to fall back before an attack in force; and that the picket of 150 men in the breastwork acted with the utmost bravery is proved by the fact that they successfully opposed a Russian division for three-quarters of an hour; and, after they were forced out by numbers, retreated in good order, keeping up their front, and facing the enemy until they fell back on another position.

With regard to the siege, there is little to notice that has not reached England in the curt telegraphic despatches of the General-in-Chief. On the morning of Saturday it was observed that a long pier had been commenced on the north side of the harbour of Sebastopol by the Russians. It was suspected then that this was the commencement of a raft bridge destined to join the north with the south side at the foot of Port Nicholas. On Sunday these expectations were realised; and on Monday the work was seen to extend into the harbour from the south as well as the north side. From that time to this it has rapidly progressed, and the two bridges are about to be joined in the centre of the harbour. The work appears to consist of a series of rafts made fast along the boom of sunken ships, alongside of which are moored the Russian three-deckers. Opinions are divided as to the objects the Russians have in view in the construction of the bridge; some supposing that it is erected to facilitate a retreat in case of disaster; others, to keep up the supplies on the south side with greater facility than is afforded by the roads, which are within the line of fire of the French works overhanging the vale of Inkerman. It is certain that there are large sheds erected at the head of the bridge on the north side, as if for storing provisions or ammunition.

Prisoners who have recently been exchanged and come from Simpheropol, say that the inhabitants have been forced to leave their houses, which have been filled with sick, of whom there are no less than thirty thousand destitute of comforts and medical attendants. The state

of the sick is said to be very bad. The death of General Totleben is positively declared to have taken place from cholera, after partial recovery from the wounds which he had received. Totleben, you are aware, was the great engineer of the Russians; who last year was a captain in the service, and who this year was a general and aide-de-camp of the Emperor. Totleben was a pupil at the French artillery school at Metz, and is well known by young men, his contemporaries, who are now serving in the works against Sebastopol. The liberality of the French Government, in admitting strangers into its military schools, was here turned against itself, and the education they have given used to their annoyance; a thing that vexes, at the same time that it is visibly a source of pride, to our allies.

The bombardment commenced last week, and sustained exclusively by us, had the intended effect. It enabled the French to proceed rapidly in their works against the Malakoff. Their approaches are not more than fifty yards distant from the work, and, notwithstanding that a vigorous sortie was made on Tuesday, the Russians did no damage, and were thrown back into their redoubts. The shelling has sensibly slackened on both sides since our object was obtained, and is only kept up on our part with sufficient vigour to prevent the enemy from making repairs at night. In this view the bombardment is kept up with tolerable vivacity at night; and musketry firing forms a shrill treble throughout the dark hours to the deep bass of the large mortars and small "cowhorns" (cuhorns), as an artilleryman called them the other day in my hearing. Some ineffectual shots have been fired at the new bridge on the harbour, but hitherto without effect. The French have not opened their batteries as yet, and we are all anxiously waiting to see the effect of one of them on the shipping, which still keeps its position near the boom in the centre of the great harbour. As non-military men may ask how it happens that these ships remain untouched in their present positions, when they are in range of our mortars, it is necessary to explain the reasons of this fact. It is true that Fort Constantine, which is much further than these vessels from the Mamelon, fires mortar-shells into that work with ease; therefore the Mamelon works might fire into the vessels. This is true; but the range of a mortar is so uncertain, that a ship is an area too small to calculate upon; and there are 500 chances to one that shells will fall on one side or the other without hitting the object aimed at. Direct fire, therefore, is the only useful means to be employed, and this we anticipate seeing in use shortly.

In the meanwhile the Russians continue their system of firing guns at great elevations, the shot of which come into our camps. Generally these shot have done no harm; but there have been some curious escapes. One of them alighted in the tent of the Paymaster of the 95th Regiment, whilst he sat with his clerk making up accounts at a table. The shot alighted on the centre of the table, and hurt neither the paymaster nor his clerk. General Markham and his staff were surveying a new stable, when a shot came and killed one of the horses, and a servant who was carrying a dish in his hand had an arm struck off and his thigh fractured by the same projectile. The guns which sent these interesting shots are buried in the manner I have described to you in a previous letter.

The presence of a numerous force such as we know the Russians possess, has kept us continually on the alert, and turns-out on alarms have been frequent, but nothing has occurred as yet to reward our vigilance.

Some changes have taken place at Balaklava, where Captain Heath relinquishes his post as chief agent for transports, his duties being taken by Admiral Fremantle, who is to be assisted by three commanders, as divisional chiefs of divers portions of the transport fleet. Since I wrote to you on the subject of transport store-ships it has been determined to send all the larger vessels home—smaller and cheaper ones to be used in their stead. This is an approach to improvements which are gradually being made under the superintendence of Sir G. Maclean, Mr. Drake, and other efficient Commissariat officers.

The 56th Regiment, which arrived here a few days ago, starts to-day for Kertch.

The new mortar-boats lately arrived from England have been tried, and found to throw far into the town the largest shells. The next general bombardment will, therefore, when all the mortars on the land side are fixed, be a terrific one.

I send you a sketch of the Battle of Traktir-bridge. (We shall engrave this next week. The view engraved upon the preceding page is from a sketch by an officer engaged.)

P.S., August 25.

Last night the rumour of an impending attack of the Russians on the right wing of the Allies was spread through our Camp; and it was supposed that early in the morning the Russians would attack the positions of the Sardinians near Tchorgoun. At one o'clock the Highland brigade turned out and marched to the Tchernaya, and every preparation was made to meet the expected onslaught. Hours passed away, however, and no enemy appeared. The Highland brigade, therefore, had its night march for nothing, and returned a few minutes ago into Camp. The Russians, though they did not make the anticipated movement, threw themselves upon the French advanced works in front of the Mamelon, where they met with no success. They were repulsed with vigour, and retired after a short struggle. The firing, whilst it lasted, was very heavy; but chiefly consisted in mortar-shells from each side.

To-day no traces of the engagement appear; the French, however, line their advanced works in force. There has been but little firing during the early part of the day. The bridge across the harbour is nearly finished, and, as yet, no damage has been done to it by our shells.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe arrived here this morning at eight o'clock, and the ceremony of distributing the honours of the Bath is at this moment proceeding.

Our Correspondent has sketched the Croats' Camp at Balaklava, a picturesque scene. Of their activity in the Commissariat department mention is made in our Correspondent's preceding letter, at page 310.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—A fortnight ago, a question was addressed to me in your paper on the subject of an old publication on the Game of Chess. You would greatly oblige me by inserting in an early Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an answer to the following effect:—

The only known printed copy of the French collection of ancient Chess Problems, commonly called "Sen Svit," is extant in the Imperial Library at Vienna. I have seen it there myself and examined it minutely. Though it bears no date, I think it must have been printed in 1520, or even somewhat earlier. It is a most curious publication, since it gives in France, at the same period "Mennel's Schachzabel" did so in Germany, the last specimens of End-games in that old manner of play which formerly was equally practised in all countries, from the waters of the Ganges to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Dr. Forbes, in his highly-interesting articles in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has just called again the attention of amateurs to this ancient Game, but he has not yet been able to determine how it came that the different moves of the pieces were changed into our modern game of Chess.

Believe me, Sir, yours most respectfully, V. d. L.
Brussels, August 25th, 1855.

THE SCOTTISH INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.—The Government, desirous to render the collections of the new Industrial Museum for Scotland useful to the students of the Edinburgh University, appointed Dr. G. Wilson, the director of the Museum, Regius Professor of Technology, or of the applications of science to the useful or economic arts. The subjects with which the professor will be chiefly concerned are glass-making, porcelain, dyeing, tanning, paper-making, colour-making, and, indeed, all the applications of physical science to the strictly utilitarian purposes of life.

WILLS.—The will of Richard Blakemore, Esq., formerly M.P. for Wells, was proved under £120,000 personality: Henry Perkins, Esq., of Hanworth-park, £180,000; General Richard Tickell, E. L. C. S., £10,000; General Walter Tremerehere, K.H., £5000; Colonel Henry Le Blanc, Major Royal Hospital, Chelsea, £7000; James Pope, Esq., St. John's-wood, £25,000; Frederick Dewesbury, M.D., Lower Clapton, £18,000; Rev. Benjamin Conway Conway, of Bath, £14,000; Philip George, junior, porter brewer, of Bristol, £10,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M. (Old Subscriber).—Reflect for a moment upon the space occupied by the illustrations of the Queen's Visit, and you will no longer be surprised at the temporary curtailment of the Chess articles.
DOUBLEDGER.—You should send your solutions early in the week. It is impossible to notice solutions of Problems published a month back.
C. R. Sheddell.—Inquire at the Athenaeum Rooms, where the club meets.
E. W. W.—We do not comprehend the notation. Send a diagram of the position.
CAROLUS, Dundee; ANDERSON.—Now under consideration.
JOHN-O'-GLOATS.—Enigma No. 932 is correctly printed. The key move you will find to be 1. R to K Kt 5th.
M. R.—After the present week, we shall probably be less pushed for room, and than your communication shall be noticed.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 602, by Bede, W. W. T. Murdoch, Sim, Peregrine, T. J. of Harworth, Derevon, J. H. L., Omega, J. T. C., Blackheath, Alpha, Philip, Ernest, F. T., D. V., T. R. S., C. M., G. P., W., Cantab, Dido, V. T. P., Omicron, Miles, H. P. J., Rugby-boy, Artilleryman, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 600.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 4th (ch) K takes R
2. K to B 6th (double check) K to his 4th
3. R to K R 5th (ch) K moves
4. R Mates.

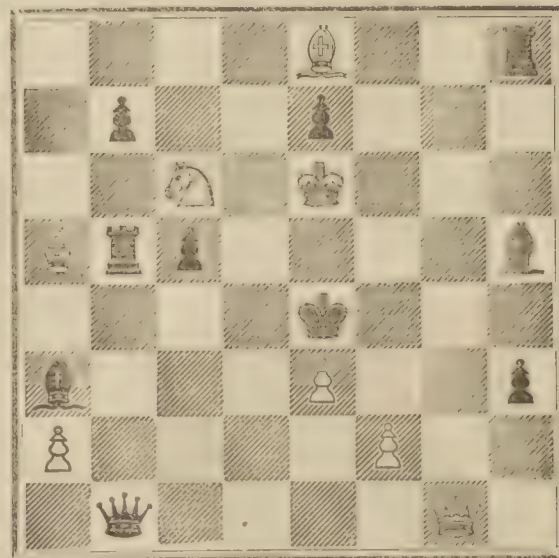
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 601.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
(If Black play B to K Kt 6th, or R to K sq, White replies with Kt to Q B sq, &c.)
2. Kt to Q Kt 2nd Kt takes R
3. B to K 5th—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 603.

By C. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

In his suggestive speech at the Leamington meeting, the other day, Lord Lyttelton very appositely remarked that the occasional reprint, with copious annotations, of good old games, would prove an exhaustless source of interest and instruction to the rising player. We have long been of this opinion, and should long ago have acted upon it, but that the demands made upon our space by the current chess of the day were more than it was easy to satisfy. Now, however, that there is less pressure in this respect, we shall endeavour to carry out the idea by presenting, whenever an opportunity occurs, some good examples of bygone Chess, illustrated by explanatory and critical observations, from the best works of the last twenty years.

The following well-fought game was played some years ago between Mr. STANTON and Mr. STANLEY, the Chess Champion of the United States—the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Before playing them, the reader must remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE (Mr. Stanton).	BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE (Mr. Stanton).
1. P to K 4th		23. B takes K R P (h)	Q takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	24. Q takes Q B	R to K B sq
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	25. Q to K 6th	R to K B 3rd
4. P to K 5th (a)	Q to K Kt 3rd	26. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	B to K B sq
5. P to Q B 3rd (b)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd (c)	27. K R to K sq (i)	R takes P (ch)
		28. K to B sq	R to K Kt sq (h)
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	29. Q to K 6th	R to K Kt 3rd
7. P to K R 4th	Q B P takes P	30. Q to K 5th (ch)	B to K Kt 2nd
8. Q B P takes P	Q P takes K P	31. Q to K B 5th (f)	R to K B 3rd
9. P to K 15th	B to K Kt 2nd	32. R to K 8th (ch)	B to K B sq
10. K R P takes P	P to K R 3rd	33. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K R 8th (ch)
11. Q P takes P	Q Kt takes P	34. Q to K Kt sq	Q to K R 4th (m)
12. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2nd	35. Q R to K sq	R to K Kt 3rd (n)
13. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	36. R takes B (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
14. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	37. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
15. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Castles	38. K R to K B 4th (o)	Q to Q 6th (ch)
16. Q Kt to Q B 4th (d)	Q takes B	39. K to his Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 2nd
17. Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq	40. Q R to K Kt sq (p)	Q to K B 4th
18. Q Kt to Q 6th	Q Kt to K 4th	41. K to B sq (dis. ch)	K to R 2nd
19. Q takes K Kt (c)	Q Kt takes Kt (ch)	42. P to Q R 4th (g)	P to Q Kt 4th
20. P takes Kt	Q to K R 4th	43. Q R to K Kt 2nd	Q to K R 8th (ch)
21. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	R takes Kt (f)	44. K to K 2nd (r)	P takes Q R P
22. Q takes R	B to K B 4th (g)	45. K R takes P	P to Q R 3rd
		46. K R to K Kt 4th	

And in a few moves White resigned.

(a) In the "Chessplayer's Companion," where the odds of the Pawn and two moves are treated of at greater length than in any other work, it is remarked that the first player, "instead of advancing the P to K 5th, may obtain an excellent game by taking P with P or moving P to Q 5th."

(b) This gives a safe game, but we prefer the more vigorous and attacking move of P to K R 4th.

(c) If he take the Pawn here, the first player should not retake, but march up with P to K R 4th.

(d) The play at this point looks hazardous and speculative; but, on examining it, we soon find that every move was deeply planned, and must have been thoroughly considered.

(e) His best play undoubtedly.

(f) If he had not taken the Kt, Black would have drawn the game at least by taking the K R P with Kt, checking, &c.

(g) Had he played the more tempting move of B to K R 6th, Black would have won the game to a certainty by playing K R to K sq.

(h) Tinely conceived, since White would be mated if he took this Bishop with his own.

(i) It is rare, even in the palmy days of Chess, when the present games were fought, to meet with anything more interesting than this termination, or more admirably than the play of Black.

(j) Had he given check with the Queen at K R 8th, Black would obviously have won off-hand.

(k) The coup juste.

(l) The student must observe that, if White had taken the K B Pawn, his adversary might have forced an exchange of Queens, by the simple process of checking first at K R 8th, and then at K Kt 2nd.

(m) We have now an End-game of singular beauty. Never, perhaps, was the power of two Rooks against a Queen so strikingly exemplified.

(n) His best move.

(o) Black's play throughout this fine termination is not to be surpassed. Every move is a study.

(p) To guard against the threatened check at Q Kt 5th.

(q) Most ingenious, truly. If White take the Rook, then follows R to K Kt 4th, and, after gaining the Queen for his two Rooks, Black would win easily with his two Pawns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(From the Wiener Schachzeitung.)

No. 935.

White: K at K 2nd, Q at K B 6th, R at K B 2nd, B at Q Kt 4th, Kts at Q 5th and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at his 5th, Q at K sq, R at K R 2nd, Bs at K R 4th and K Kt 6th, Kts at K 2nd and Q 2nd; Ps at K Kt 5th, K 4th, and Q B 2nd.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 936.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at K B 8th, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at K 4th; Ps at Q B 4th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at his 4th, R at K R 7th, Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt sq, Kts at K R sq and Q Kt 2nd; Ps at K Kt 3rd and 7th, K 6th, and Q B 4th.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 937.

White: K at Q R 5th, Bs at K Kt 6th and K 6th, Kts at K B 3rd and K sq, P at Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at his 5th; Ps at K B 4th, K 7th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 938.

White: K at K R sq, R at K B 7th, Bs at Q 6th and Q B 4th, Kts at K R 6th and K Kt 4th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K 4th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at K Kt 6th, B at K R 5th, Kt at K B 5th; Ps at K R 7th, K Kt 4th, and Q R 3rd.
White to play and mate in five moves.

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COLONEL FLEURY

(FIRST EQUERRY TO THE EMPEROR).

The career of this brilliant cavalry officer and remarkable man presents few facts of more importance than his adhesion to the cause of Prince



COLONEL FLEURY, FIRST EQUERRY TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DISDERI, OF PARIS.

Louis Napoleon in 1848. Young M. Fleury inherited a considerable fortune, which he spent in those seductive pleasures so tempting to young men who combine an ardent temperament with an elegance of taste. In the course of his travels in search of pleasure, M. Fleury was introduced to Prince Louis Napoleon in London, and carried away from this presentation an impression which he appears to have preserved even in the heat of African warfare and the distractions of camp life. Having spent his fortune, young Fleury at once embraced the military profession, determined to carve his way back, with the point of his sword, to the goddess who had deserted him. He started for Africa, where he wished to serve in the Spahis—for here he was certain to find himself at the post of danger—at the post of honour. We find him twelve years later a conspicuous man. He had bravely fought; he had had several horses killed under him; he had been decorated on the field of battle. In 1848 he returned to France with the rank of Chef d'Escadron. Prince Louis Napoleon had just arrived in Paris. Commandant Fleury, true to his souvenir of the interview he

had had with the Prince before his departure for Africa sought out the illustrious candidate for the Presidency, and offered him his sword and that of his companions-in-arms. Later, when the Prince, become President, found factions creeping about him, seeking his ruin, he turned to Colonel Fleury, and confided to him the task of seeking in the army of Africa for those men who would stand by the nephew of the great Napoleon. The friend of men like St. Arnaud, Canrobert, Bosquet, and Pelissier, Fleury continued to group about the Emperor the men who had bravely fought upon the burning sands of Africa. In return, the Prince, become Emperor, made Fleury his First Equerry and Aide-de-Camp; and it is under the Colonel's guidance that the Imperial stud has acquired the fame it now enjoys. To Fleury his Imperial master also confided the formation of the Guides, which he now commands, and which, under his rule, has become a splendid, and almost matchless, regiment of cavalry.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

M. ABBATUCCI, the present Minister of Justice in France, is the member of a family long allied with the fortunes of the Napoleon dynasty. If this family is illustrious by its origin, it is still more so by its services. Three of its members in former times died Generals in the service of the Venetian Republic. Amongst these Jacques Pierre Abbattucci could count a grandfather, an uncle, and a brother. Born in 1726, inheritor of their nobility and valour, he received his education at Padua, where the consideration which his character and talents gave him, excited the jealousy and balanced the influence of Paoli. After disputing with him during a year the generalship of the island of Corsica, more patriotic than ambitious, he yielded to his rival the command-in-chief, and valiantly seconded him in the war that Corsica sustained for its independence against the Genoese. When France commenced the conquest of his country in 1775, he was one of the last to yield; but, when he saw that all resistance was impossible, he gave in his frank and loyal submission. Nevertheless, his Republican principles caused him to be suspected, and M. de Marbœuf, the French Governor, caused an unjust condemnation to be pronounced against him. The whole island mourned, and the parliament of Provence repented, by an acquittal, this impolitic severity. Reinstated in his grade, named Chevalier of Saint Louis, and in 1790 Maréchal of the Camp, he sustained in 1793 the part of France against Paoli and the English invaders of Corsica. He was then obliged to enter France, and resided at Marseilles as General of Division. In 1796 he returned to Corsica, which had just been evacuated by the English. Here in 1812 he died, lamented by all the inhabitants of his canton, to whom he was a father. He left four sons, of whom three have perished on the field of battle.

Charles Abbattucci, the second son, was born in Corsica in 1771. He left the School of Metz, as Lieutenant, in 1789, and three years afterwards became Captain. The first cannon-shot heard on the Rhine was fired by Abbattucci, who alone managed a piece. In this way he sank a vessel which was descending the stream. As Aide-de-Camp of Pichegru, he, with this General, made the campaign of Belgium and Holland, and became Adjutant-General. After having prepared the passage of the Rhine at Kehl, for General Moreau, he became General of Brigade, and took possession of Friburg, Donaueschingen, Stockach, and Memmingen. He displayed great courage in crossing the rapid course of the Rhine, and the brilliant feats of arms which he effected during the remainder of the campaign of Moreau elevated him to the rank of General of Division. Death tore him from his country at the moment when he was surpassing himself in ability and courage at the defence of Huningue in 1797. He expired at the age of twenty-six, having the reputation of one of the most able captains and best citizens who have figured in the history of France.

M. Jacques Pierre Charles Abbattucci, a member of this noble family, a nephew of this valiant soldier, the grandson of Jacques Pierre Abbattucci, and the subject of the present notice, was born at Zicavo, in Corsica, in 1792. The young Abbattucci, after having finished his studies at the Lycée Napoleon, and gone through a course of law at the school of Pisa, entered the magistracy, where he gave evidences of his talent and knowledge of jurisprudence as Procureur du Roi; and afterwards, in 1818, as Councillor of the Court of Appeal at Bastia.

After the Revolution of July he became President of the Court of Orleans, and was elected deputy for Corsica in 1830. Deputy for Orleans, in 1839, he put himself with the part of the Left. Exact in the fulfil-

ment of his duties, he took an active part in the labours of the committees. He was one of those inquiring politicians, who embarrassed Ministers by the elements of attack which they furnished to the Opposition. He was inflexible when the Civil List sought from the magistrate a judicial complaisance. Nor could the Ministers



M. ABBATUCCI, THE FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

count upon him in the Chamber. Although holding these severe principles, he had a conciliating spirit. Like his old friend at the Lycée Napoleon, M. Odilon Barrot, he was a strong supporter of electoral reform. In the revolution of February he was called to the Court of Cassation. As far back as 1840 he had refused to become First President at Grenoble that he might remain faithful to his engagements with the electors of Orleans. In 1849, in his fifty-eighth year, and after thirty-three years of judicial service, he sought to retire. It was to be expected from his antecedents that he held in the Constituent Assembly the incompatibility of national representation with salaried functions.

During the continuance of this Assembly he was President of the Committee of Legislation. He voted also against the ambiguous proposition of right of work, for the diminution of the duty on salt, and for the nomination of the President of the Republic by direct suffrage.

His sympathies and the ties of family impelled him towards the Prince President, with whom he has always been closely allied. His excellent sense enabled him to see, in the coup-d'état of December and in the maintenance in power of the man he esteemed, the safety of the new order of things for which he had ardently laboured.

As a reward for his devotion and his long services, he has been raised to that eminent rank for which his profound learning and his known integrity well fitted him. He has worthily performed the functions of Minister of Justice. In 1815 M. Abbattucci married Mlle. Euphrasie Colonna d'Istria, by whom he has:—Charles Abbattucci, who has taken a part in legislature at his father's side; Antoine, once Captain of the Zouaves, now Chef de Bataillon in the 18th Regiment of the Line, three times wounded before Sebastopol; Severin, deputy for Corsica; and Mlle. Abbattucci.



HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.—THE ROYAL YACHT LEAVING BOULOGNE HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 290.)



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ST. GERMAINS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

We this week resume our series of Illustrations of this great international event.

THE VISIT TO ST. GERMAIN'S.

The Imperial cortège arrived at St. Germain's from St. Cloud at one o'clock on Saturday, with an escort of the Guides. The Emperor and Prince Albert and the Queen and the Princess Royal travelled in the first carriage. The Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, and other members of the Royal party were in the second carriage; and were followed by several other carriages containing the members of the suite. Fresh horses and escorts having been obtained at St. Germain's, the Imperial carriages passed rapidly through the town to the Château la Muette, about six miles distant, where a splendid hunting equipage was in readiness, but was not put into requisition. The Royal party then proceeded to the hunting lodge called La Muette, situated in the midst of the forest, at about two leagues from the town. Here they found a large crowd surrounding the building, and a body of young girls, dressed in white; also the band of the Guides stationed beneath the trees. There were a number of huntsmen and foresters of the Imperial household, dressed in their picturesque costumes of the time of Louis XV. The Royal party lunched at La Muette, and whilst they were doing so the band of the Guides played several *morceaux* from the "Vêpres Siciliennes" and other popular operas; the huntsmen also repeatedly executed brilliant *fanfares* on large French horns. After luncheon the Queen, leaning on the Emperor's arm, made a tour of the building, and was greeted with the acclamations of the crowd. Her Majesty afterwards amused herself for a while in sketching some of the splendid views which the hunting-lodge commands. The band, in the meantime, having advanced to the lawn, continued to play. At half-past three o'clock the illustrious party left La Muette, escorted as before by the Guides, and, after a splendid drive through the forest, went to the palace in the town. The Queen visited with much interest the various apartments occupied by the last of the Stuart Kings, and especially noticed the oratory in which he was accustomed to pass much of his time in prayer. Both on arriving and leaving the Queen was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations of "Vive la Reine!" The Royal cortège, which continued to be escorted by detachments of the Guides, went at a walking pace through the town, and then proceeded, by Vesinet, Chatou, and what is called the route de l'Empereur, to St. Cloud.

The weather was splendid, as usual; and the party were evidently intent upon spending a quiet day in the country; but apart from the historic interest attaching to the home of the exiled James II.; apart from the circumstances that here Louis XIV. and Charles IX. were born, and that James's tomb, erected by George IV. and repaired at the expense of her present Majesty, is here situated; the park, the forest (covering 8000 acres of land), and the stately terrace (100 feet wide, and half a league in length), whence a splendid view of Paris is obtained, are attractions sufficient to tempt the most fastidious.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT VERSAILLES.

The large Engraving shows the arrival of the Imperial and Royal party at Versailles, where the cortège entered the Palace by the central gateway in the grand front. This view shows the vast extent of the Palace seen from the town, whence it is approached by the Place d'Armes. The Grand Court, 380 feet in breadth, is separated from the place by stone parapets, flanking an iron railing, richly charged with gilded ornaments; and the central gateway is surmounted by the ancient crown shield of France, charged with the three fleurs-de-lis. At the extremity of this railing are groups of figures in stone; those on the right representing France victorious over Austria, by Marsy, with the statue of Peace; those on the left, France victorious over Spain, by Girardon, with the figure of Plenty. The Court itself slopes from the Palace, and on each side is a plain range of buildings, erected by Louis XIV. for the use of his Ministers. In front of these stand sixteen marble statues; those on the right are Richelieu, Bayard, Colbert, Jourdan, Massena, Tourville, Duguay-Trouin, and Turenne; those on the left are Suger, Du Guesclin, Sully, Lannes, Mortier, Sudren, Duguesne, and Condé. In the midst of the upper part of the Court is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; the figure of the monarch by Petitot, and that of the horse by Cartellier. This is one of the best statues at Versailles. We need not here recapitulate the several courts. The lofty building seen on the right is the Chapel, the architecture of which is remarkably florid and elegant. It is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and a balustrade crowned by twenty-eight statues. The height of the roof, richly crested with iron work, causes this building to be seen above the Palace from almost every side, and is said to have resulted from a design of the architect to force Louis XIV. to raise the whole Palace another story.

The arrival of the Imperial and Royal visitors was fully detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week.

On the evening of the Fête, on Saturday, the vast court and its wide-extended entrance were lighted up by clusters of ground glass globes, and the whole distance from the Place d'Armes to the Barrier of Versailles, along the St. Cloud road, was brilliantly illuminated.

The cost of the lighting Palace and Gardens during the fête was £6520.

THE GRAND TRIANON AT VERSAILLES.

Which was visited by her Majesty on Tuesday, is engraved at page 304. It is a villa at the extremity of the Park, and was built by Louis XIV., for Madame de Maintenon, after the designs of Mansard. It is in the Italian style, consisting of one story and two wings, united by a long gallery pierced by seven arcades, and fronted with Ionic columns and pilasters in Languedoc marble; the wings are similarly ornamented.

The garden of the Grand Trianon is laid out in a style similar to that of Versailles, and contains several fine fountains, the chief of which is the cascade, in Carrara marble. There are many excellent pieces of sculpture in various parts, and among them two portraits of Louis XV. and Maria Leszinska, in allegorical groups, by Coustou. The grounds in the rear are laid out in groves cut into labyrinths. The Grand Trianon was always a favourite residence of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI.; Napoleon also frequently resided in it, and made a direct road from thence to St. Cloud.

THE SUPPER IN THE PALACE THEATRE AT VERSAILLES.

This superb scene was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week. At half-past twelve the Imperial party left the ball-room, and proceeded to the theatre, where supper had been prepared. The blaze of light here from a vast number of lustres suspended from the roof was tremendous, and the *coup-d'œil* was exquisite. The pit had been boarded over, and in the large space so formed forty tables with ten places each were disposed for the guests. These tables had been designated by the names of ladies to whom the Empress had given the mission of doing the honours of them. The ladies so appointed had the privilege of inviting whatever guests they pleased to sup with them.

THE BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Already the halls of the Hôtel de Ville had become celebrated throughout Europe. Tens of thousands of people have wandered through those noble suites of rooms—here glowing with gold, and with the treasures of art—there delicately draped with the palest blue, spangled with golden bees and stars. Here the visitor finds himself suddenly in the splendid throne-room, and thence he wanders along the beautiful Galerie des Tableaux, and glances into the covered court of Louis XIV., where fountains and cascades dance and murmur amid banks of exotics. And then the grand staircase, beautifully carpeted, brilliantly lighted, and exhibiting in its long perfect crowds of sparkling uniforms and, on a ball-night, many-coloured toilettes, is a scene which no visitor ever forgets. Nowhere in Europe, in short, are municipal hospitalities dispensed in saloons so extensive, and gorgeous, as in those recently refitted in Baron Haussmann's official residence. I remember clearly the grand fête given here in 1851, to celebrate the presence of the Great Exhibition authorities and the Lord Mayor, in Paris; but it was a private party, an unostentatious reception of a few friends, when compared with the scenes of the 23rd of August, prepared in honour of the Queen of England. People who had been to the last winter balls of the Hôtel de Ville, appeared to think that it was impossible to go beyond them in point of decoration. They displayed a decided ignorance of the effects possible to French ingenuity and taste.

As daylight faded from the horizon crowds began to advance along the splendid Rue de Rivoli, packing themselves in all unoccupied positions likely to command a view of the Royal and Imperial cortège on its way to the ball. Lights broke from every window through coloured paper lanterns; stars beamed over sculptured door-ways; illuminated words of welcome stood clearly forth from the gathering darkness. Then, above all, sharply marked against the deep blue sky, an electric light burst from the summit of the old Tour St. Jacques! You could read in any part of the street. The houses were white as alabaster, and with the coloured lanterns swinging in the windows, looked like gigantic specimens of the plaster houses lit up, which Italian boys used to carry about London streets after dark. In all this light and colour the noisy crowds, which

lined the streets, and almost defied the orders of the police and soldiers to keep the way clear, looked dark and sombre, and fantastic as melodramatic demons. I walked along the cleared space, and so had an excellent opportunity of seeing the marvellous illuminations which almost converted the Rue de Rivoli into a long gallery to the ball-room. But even this street was dark, when compared with the square open space before the Hôtel de Ville itself. Here immense obelisks of fire gave a fairy aspect to the place, while the façade of the hotel, illuminated in every part, sent back the flood of light to the centre of the square, where it fell upon the cuirasses of the mounted Municipal Guards, and lit up the gossamer dresses of ladies who were threading their way between rows of dark carriages to the entrance.

Once within the reception-rooms the visitor became utterly bewildered with the endless suites of gilded rooms, the ever-changing company, the long curtained corridors, the thousands of superb exotics, the mobs of Parisian and English celebrities. But undoubtedly the Court of Louis XIV., with its central staircase of honour, superbly lighted from the high glazed roof to the floor, with waters playing here and there amid flowers, was the great success of this fairy fête. This magnificent scene our Artist has represented at page 305. At the bottom of this Court a double staircase had been erected, completely of open work, in the style and design of the stairs at Fontainebleau, and resting on a vast basin, in the midst of which rose the united statues of France and England. Two other semi-recumbent statues represented the Seine and the Thames pouring out sheets of water from their crystal urns. Tritons, water-nymphs, and fairies, cast on the model of the cupids of Versailles, sported in the water, or reposed in grottoes and water-lilies. At the base of each column beds of flowers were placed. A gallery of flowers was constructed along the whole length, the roof rose-colour and gold, and from the centre of the open-work ceiling an enormous lustre hung, containing 500 waxlights. The effect was magical. At every story a row of lustres, encircling the Court, formed a quadruple row of lights. Crimson velvet draperies with gold fringe hung from every window, with the initials entwined of her Majesty the Queen of England and Prince Albert, and of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Above the gateway, in the centre of a magnificent trophy, was emblazoned a double shield with the arms of England and of France.

This superb ball is stated to have cost £12,000.

THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ETOILE, ILLUMINATED.

In the large central Engraving is represented this magnificent monument of triumph, illuminated in honour of the Royal visit. The monument consists of a vast central arch, 90 feet in height by 45 feet in width, over which rises a bold entablature and an attic. There is also a transversal arch, 57 feet high and 25 feet wide. The total height of the structure is 152 feet; its breadth and depth are 137 feet and 63 feet respectively. The fronts of the building are towards the Champs Elysées and Neuilly. Each pier of the principal fronts is ornamented with a projecting pedestal, supporting groups of figures, in alto-relievo. The impost of the main arch runs in a bold cornice round the four sides; the spaces between which and the frieze of the general entablature contain compartments filled with alto-relievi. The frieze is entirely occupied with sculpture, and the cornice above, which is of unusual boldness, presents at intervals projecting lions' heads. The attic, also, crowned by a cornice and plinth, ornamented with masks, is divided into compartments by pilasters, each of which bears a laureled sword, while the compartments have a circular shield in the centres, inscribed with the name of some great victory. The vaults of all the arches are cut into florid compartments with roses, and the spandrels are adorned with colossal allegorical figures. The internal sides of all the piers are inscribed with the names of victories; under the transversal arches with the names of generals. The northern pier of the eastern principal face bears on its pedestal a group representing the departure of the army in 1792. The dimensions of this and of all the corresponding groups are, in total height, 36 feet, and each figure 18 feet. The southern pier of the same front has the triumph of 1810, represented by Victory crowning Napoleon. Fame surmounts the whole, and History records his deeds; vanquished towns are at his feet. On the western front the group of the southern pier represents the resistance of the French nation to the invading armies of 1814. That on the northern pier is the Peace of 1815. A warrior is seen sheathing his sword; another, more aged, is taming a bull for the purposes of agriculture; while a mother and children are seated at their feet, and Minerva, crowned with laurels, sheds over them her protecting influence. The most admired ornaments of this arch are the alto-relievi of the compartments above the impost-cornice. All the other groups are in antique costumes, being allegorical; these, on the contrary, are valuable, as faithful representations of the uniforms of the times.

The construction of this magnificent arch occupied several years, and cost nearly half a million of money.

THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

The view of this beautiful edifice, at page 312, shows to advantage the striking features of the exterior of the Cathedral in its vast flying buttresses, fronted by crocketed pinnacles, which rise from the outer walls of the chapels. This, the southern side, is plainer than the northern, having been, in part, blocked up by the Archbishop's Palace.

The portal of the southern transept, called Portail St. Marcel, is pinnacled and ornamented with bas-reliefs.

Above the porch is the great rose-window, and over it a smaller one; the gable, flanked by two turrets, supports a statue of St. Stephen. On the sides of the entrance are eight bas-reliefs, taken from the saint's life.

The fronts of the lateral canopies of the porch contain bas-reliefs representing St. Martin giving half his mantle to a mendicant; and Christ, accompanied by two angels, carrying the soul of St. Stephen to heaven. In niches are two large statues of Moses and Aaron. Adjoining this is the new sacristy of the church, communicating by a short passage with one of the chapels of the choir. It has a splendid ogive window, flanked by niches in front; two narrower windows are pierced in the lateral walls. The eastern body has two, the western one, three. The roof is surmounted by an octagonal turret, and an open-work parapet runs along the cornice. The corners of the building are buttressed, and crocketed pinnacles complete the design.

The grand, or water, front of the Cathedral was engraved in our Journal for August 25th.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND GENERAL CANROBERT.

The following is an extract from a Paris letter of the 1st instant:—

Her Majesty the Queen of England gave every token during her stay with us of the admiration she entertained for the noble army of France. Of these none was more graceful and gracious than her behaviour to General Canrobert, in whom her Majesty saw the representative of the army and the old General-in-Chief.

General Canrobert, who had only arrived the day before the entry of the Queen, was detained in his own apartments by fatigue and fever, and was unable to accompany the cortège that went to meet and escort her Majesty, nor could he in the evening repair to St. Cloud. The Queen deigned to remark his absence, and to express her regret. On the next day (Sunday) the General received an invitation to dine at St. Cloud by order of the Emperor. He was waiting in the drawing-room with the other aides-de-camp and guests of the Emperor, when the Queen entered, leaning on his Majesty's arm. As soon as she perceived the General she advanced towards him and expressed to him, in the most handsome manner, how happy she felt in being able to thank him for the good understanding he had always maintained with her army, and to congratulate him on the great achievements of the French army under his command.

When the guests passed to the dining-room General Canrobert prepared to take his seat near the spot where he happened to be; but the Queen made him sit on her left hand. During dinner she conversed a good deal with him, and seemed eager to learn from his lips any details respecting the state of the Allied armies, and the management and probable issue of the war. I think I am able to state that General Canrobert, though more alive than any one to the difficulties of the enterprise, entertains not the least doubt respecting the success of the Allies before Sebastopol.

On Monday General Canrobert was invited to the apartments of Prince Albert at St. Cloud. He had been there some time, in conversation with the Prince about the war in the Crimea, when the Queen entered without being announced. The General prepared to leave, but the Queen detained him. She sat down, and seeing that the General remained standing, she graciously requested him to be seated. She then told him that, with the sanction of his Majesty the Emperor she had conferred on him the Grand Cross of her Order of the Bath, as a testimony of her gratitude for the services he had rendered to her army. In this interview, which the Queen deigned to prolong, she again spoke to General Canrobert with the utmost kindness respecting the merits of his individual command, and of the fine conduct of the French army.

On the day of the Queen's departure General Canrobert formed part of the cortège that accompanied her Majesty to the terminus of the Eastern Railway. On his return he was recognised in the Faubourg St. Denis, and received a real ovation. The enthusiasm of the people assumed such a character that an account of it was given to the Emperor, who said, "They have acted quite right!"

À SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE VICTORIA.

WELCOME.

(A Monsieur le Rédacteur de l'Illustrated London News.)

Paris, 20 Août, 1855.

Monsieur,—Si vous voulez bien donner, dans vos colonnes, une petite place aux vers ci-joints, que j'ai eu l'honneur d'offrir à Sa Majesté la Reine Victoria, je vous en serais très-reconnaissant.

Agreez, je vous prie, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très-distinguée.

LOUIS BOIVIN,

51, Avenue des Champs Elysées.

Oui, Madame, chez nous vous êtes bienvenue,
En vous ouvrant ses bras, la grande ville, émue,
Inscrit au livre d'or des meilleurs de ses jours,
Un fait qu'avec orgueil nous y lirons toujours.

Longtemps l'un contre l'autre en armes,
On vit deux peuples généreux
Mêler et leur sang et leurs larmes
Aux flots que la mer roule entre eux.
Un jour, enfin, de la victoire
Lasses non moins que des revers,
Ils ont voulu d'une autre gloire
Donner l'exemple à l'univers.
Chacun, de son ardent génie
Se livrant aux libres essors,
Aux arts de la paix s'ingénia,
Et des merveilles, des trésors
Étonnés, ravissent le monde.
Les deux peuples, toujours rivaux
Dans leur activité féconde,
Luttent de bienfaisants travaux.

Mais une agression sauvage
Trouble la paix du genre humain;
L'appel d'un peuple qu'on outrage
A retenti:—"Debout! Votre main dans ma main!"
Se disent aussitôt la France et l'Angleterre,
Franchissant d'un seul bond, pour s'unir, leur détroit;
"Amis, ne souffrons pas que jamais, sur la terre,
Nous debout, succombe le droit!
Montrons qu'an fier jeu des batailles
Nous sommes forts comme autrefois;
Mais que Talbot aime Saint-Jacques
Et meure, au besoin, pour Dunoi!"

Français, Anglais, allons, courage!
A l'unisson battent nos cœurs;
Oublions tous Rome et Carthage:
Londres et Paris sont deux sœurs.
Lorsque sous la même bannière
Ensemble meurent nos soldats,
La Manche n'est plus la frontière,
C'est l'artère des deux États.

Une alliance qui se fonde
Sur les nobles instincts du cœur
Devra, Madame, rendre au monde
L'ordre, la paix et le bonheur.
Un jour, à nos neveux l'impartiale histoire,
L'arqui, bon gré, mal gré, tous les rois sont jugés,
Dira, parlant de vous: "Son nom était Victoire;
Elle a vaincu le Russe, et mieux, les préjugés
Qui jadis fourvoyaient en des guerres impies
Deux nations par elle à jamais réunies."

De toutes vos grandeurs, rien n'est plus glorieux,
Madame, que d'avoir, en signant l'alliance,
Fait germer dans les champs où luttait nos aïeux
Les fruits de la concorde et de la confiance.

Certains Rois, vos prédécesseurs,
Sur leurs pas semant les alarmes,
Ont foulé maintes fois, superbes agresseurs,
Le sol qui vous reçoit. Il leur manquait vos armes.
Aux droits que par le fer ils pouvaient s'être acquis
Sur la France d'alors ne portez pas envie:
Car vous nous avez tous plus sûrement conquis,
Madame, par la grâce et par la sympathie.

CHANCERY REFORMS.—By an Act passed in the late Session infants can, on the sanction of the Court of Chancery, make valid settlements of their real and personal estate in contemplation of marriage. The Act is not to apply to any male infant under the age of twenty, or any female infant under the age of seventeen. The sanction of the Court is to be obtained by petition.

NEW ACT ON THE OFFICE OF SPEAKER.—An Act was passed in the last Session to render valid all acts done by a Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons in the absence of the Speaker. The Deputy Speaker is not to appoint to any office. This Act was rendered necessary from certain proceedings in the late Session.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The Lords Committee, appointed last Session to inquire into the best mode of obtaining annual agricultural statistics, have made their report. After expressing their sense of the important advantages arising from the systematic collection of agricultural statistics, they recommend that occupiers of land should be compelled to make the required returns; that the Board of Trade should have the superintendence in England, the Poor-law machinery and the constabulary in Ireland, and the Highland Society in Scotland—these departments being in such communication as will ensure uniformity in the returns; that two returns, one of facts, and one of estimates should be made annually, the former before the 15th of July, and the latter in November; that the schedules should be comprehensive, those of 1854 forming a basis, and that the inquiry should not extend to holdings under two acres in England and Wales. The Committee also recommend that the requirements of the Act for taking corn averages should be more strictly carried out in future.

THE HARVEST OF 1855.—Messrs. Lucy and Co., of Gloucester, in their circular just issued, state that, having completed their annual tour of observation through the principal corn-growing districts of England and Scotland, their impression is that the yield of wheat will fall short of an average, but how much they are not prepared to state until more progress has been made in thrashing. Several well-informed persons in different parts of the kingdom, with whom they have conversed, expressed their conviction that the yield would probably be one-fourth less than last year. It must, however, be borne in mind that the crop of 1854 considerably exceeded an average—perhaps 15 per cent. The grain and straw imports in the eleven months ending August 1, show a large decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1854. The imports have been 2,199,771 quarters of wheat, 972,451 quarters of maize, 1,052,305 quarters of other grain, and 1,438,182 cwt. of meal and flour. The decrease is, therefore, as follows:—2,384,156 quarters of wheat, 306,300 quarters of maize, 465,107 quarters of other grain, and 2,007,975 cwt. of meal and flour.

A CONVENT ROMANCE IN BAVARIA.—There is an out-of-the-way place in the neighbourhood of Munich called the "Anger," on which stands the convent of the so-called "Poor School Sisters." A young girl entered this convent, and after a time was sent as a novice to a branch establishment at Rosenheim, where she suddenly remembered that she was the possessor of youth, health, and beauty. (1799). She announced her resolution not to take the veil, and was summoned to return to the "Anger." On the road she called on one of her relations, an *employé*, who, instead of giving her protection, ordered her to go to the convent. She obeyed, and for some time nothing more was heard of her. Such singular rumours circulated that the civil authorities were forced to take up the matter. It was found that the girl was well, but closely confined in the convent. She resolutely refuses to take the veil, and the trustees of her deceased parents' will is now endeavouring to get her out of the clutches of the pious sisters.—Nuremberg paper.

THE RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.—An attempt seems to have been made in the Russian army to supply the want of rifles they laboured under. A number of these new rifles were picked up, and judging from appearances, they were equally as inefficient and quite as clumsy as their old muskets; they seemed for the most part to have been old muskets, rifled and fitted with a sight after the Liège pattern. Probably there is no army in Europe so badly armed as the Russian. The Turkish rifle is immeasurably superior. The swords of the Russians seem as if made of the hoops of a barrel: one can bend them easily with the fingers. Then their muskets are long, awkward, unwieldy things, the stocks made of deal, painted black. They have no "half-cock," and their locks are so stiff as almost to require both hands to lift the hammer. The greater part of the muskets and rifles found were marked 1854, so in that branch of home manufacture they have made little progress. The greater part of their great-coats seemed to be quite new, and the Russian army seem to have marched and fought under a Crimean sun in the month of August clad in their great-coats and long boots.—Letter from the Camp.

The cholera is so violent at Cataneo, in Sicily, that there is a regular panic. Every one is escaping into the open country or woods, and trade is completely stagnant.

An old man, known as "Peter the Hermit" died at Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, on Saturday week, in his ninety-second year. He had led a reclusive life for the last half-century, supporting himself by spade husbandry.

The *Oidium*, which last year committed such great ravages in the vineyards of the department of the Jura, has scarcely been noticed this year, owing, it would seem, to the great heat of the summer.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE public in general, and even the more musical portion of it, who read every three years the accounts given by the newspapers of the "Birmingham Festival," are but imperfectly acquainted with the magnitude and importance of this truly English music meeting. It may, therefore, be not uninteresting to state that the Birmingham Festival has existed for the greater part of a century; its triennial meetings having been held without interruption from the year 1769 to the present time. Like other establishments of a similar kind, it makes the cultivation of music subservient to the cause of beneficence; but it has far exceeded them all in the extent of its contributions to this double object. It has, during the whole of the above long period, been the main support of the General Hospital of Birmingham, a noble institution which is an inestimable blessing to the industrious classes of an extensive district. A conception of the value of this charity may be obtained from the fact that, in the last three-quarters of a century, the number of patients relieved by the hospital has amounted to 390,000, of whom 100,000 have been received into the house. Since the commencement of the present century the clear profits of the triennial music-meetings have exceeded £70,000; and the whole of this sum has been contributed to the funds of the hospital. The net proceeds of the Festival of 1852 amounted to £4700; and it is already ascertained that the profits of the Festival held last week will considerably exceed that great sum. Such are the claims of the Birmingham Festival to the consideration of the philanthropist; to that of the lover of music its claims are equally high. Its performances have spread among the people the knowledge and love of the art; and its liberal yet discriminating encouragement of genius has stimulated the production of noble works which, without it, would probably never have come into being.

The Festival of last week has surpassed that of any former year in the magnitude of its scale and the completeness of its arrangements. The magnificent Town-hall has been newly decorated, lighted, and ventilated at a cost of no less a sum than £2500, defrayed partly by the Corporation and partly by the Festival Committee; and is now a building of unparalleled beauty. The instrumental orchestra numbers 145 performers, including the most eminent members of the bands of the Royal Italian Opera and the Philharmonic Society. The chorus was of unprecedented power and quality. It consisted of 324 singers, of whom nearly 200 were members of the Birmingham Choral Society, and the remainder were brought partly from Yorkshire and partly from London. Of this vocal host every individual was carefully picked and chosen; and the whole were brought into complete training by a long course of careful rehearsals. The solo singers were a brilliant constellation of talent; the list including the names of Grisi, Castellan, Rudersdorf, Viardot, Dolby, Mario, Gardoni, Sims Reeves, Reichardt, Lablache, Formes, and Weiss. Bosio, too, was engaged; but severe illness unfortunately prevented her attendance. No solo instrumentalists were employed on this occasion.

The Festival began on Tuesday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," performed in a manner which, in this country at least, has never been equalled. The part of the Prophet was sustained by Mr. Weiss, who made good his title to be classed among the greatest singers of the day. Madame Castellan gave great pathos to the scene of the widow and her son; and Madame Viardot gave the scene, in which Jezebel denounces the Prophet to the furious multitude, with a dramatic force peculiarly her own. Madame Rudersdorf was eminently successful in the great and most arduous air "Hear ye, Israel." Sims Reeves gave "Then shall the righteous" with great effect; and Miss Dolby sang "Oh rest in the Lord" with her usual charming simplicity. Reichardt, too, deserves special notice for his performance of the air "If with all your hearts," in which his fine voice and pure style were shown to great advantage. The beautiful concerted pieces were sung with finish and refinement, and the choruses were grand beyond description.

The first miscellaneous concert, on Tuesday evening, presented little novelty; a remark, indeed, which may be applied to all the evening concerts. But we find no fault with them on that account. Such concerts are given for the pleasure of large provincial audiences, who desire to have the best things from the best performers; and, provided the music is good and varied, it matters not to them that it is familiar to London concert-goers. At the above concert, however, there was one piece which may be called a novelty, though it had been performed in London—Macfarren's cantata "Leonora," the words of which are a translation (by Mr. Oxenford) of Bürger's well-known ballad. The subject is not happily chosen for a long and elaborate musical composition; but there are many beauties in Mr. Macfarren's work. The principal parts were well sung by Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, and Mr. Weiss, and the piece was warmly applauded.

The most remarkable feature of the Festival was Costa's new oratorio, "Eli," written expressly for it, and performed on Wednesday morning. It excited the utmost interest, and many of the most eminent metropolitan composers went to Birmingham in order to hear it. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of its reception—a reception, however, which was nothing more than what was due to a work so full of grandeur and beauty. The poem is by Mr. Bartholomew, a gentleman well known as the friend and collaborator of Mendelssohn. The subject consists of the striking incidents narrated in the first four chapters of the First Book of Samuel. The oratorio opens with the celebration of the Festival of First Fruits in the Holy Temple. A solemn strain upon the organ leads into a *fugato* movement for the orchestra, beginning with extreme softness, and rising to a climax of strength and fullness. Eli, the high priest, in a lofty strain of recitative, calls upon the people to celebrate the Festival; they answer in a grand and simple chorus; and the scene concludes with a piece of ecclesiastical harmony in the style of our Cathedral service. Phinehas and Hophni, the prodigal sons of the High Priest, are represented as holding with their dissolute companions their unhallowed revels in the precincts of the Temple. A chorus in a light and dancing measure is blended with the indignant cries of the High Priest, who is unable to restrain the disorder. An inspired prophet, denominated in Scripture a "Man of God," declares the doom impending over Eli and his house. The indications of the fulfilment of this doom now present themselves. The Philistines prepare to invade Israel, and are represented as arraying themselves for war. The Philistine song of battle—sung by a chieftain and echoed by the whole host—is a composition of wonderful energy and power. The first part of the oratorio concludes with the dedication of the child Samuel, by his parents Elkanah and Hannah, to the service of God in the Temple. This scene contains an aria, "I will extol Thee, O Lord," sung by Hannah, in which the mother's joyful feelings are expressed with exquisite beauty; and it terminates with a choral fugue of Handelian strength and grandeur. In the second part the infant Samuel is represented as ministering in the Temple, and pouring out his soul in a morning hymn—a perfect gem of melody and expression—which is followed by some beautiful concerted music of the same character, in which Samuel, his parents, and Eli, take part. Then follows one of the most striking passages in the oratorio, the March of the Army of Israel going forth to meet the invaders. They first march to the sound of the warlike instruments—then their choral voices join the strain, which gradually dies away and is lost in the distance. The concluding scenes represent the catastrophe, as related in the Bible. The army of the Israelites is routed—Eli's sons are slain—the Ark of the Lord falls into the hands of the Philistines; and Eli himself, who has waited the event by the wayside, on hearing the fatal tidings falls down and dies. A concluding chorus expresses the contrite humiliation of the people.

This subject, it will be seen, is not rich in dramatic incident; but it has the advantage of rising in interest as it proceeds, till it arrives at a deeply tragic catastrophe; and it is, moreover, highly suggestive of musical ideas. Costa's music is of a very high order; it is full of grand choral harmonies, fine orchestral combinations, and airs full of sweet and touching Italian melody. Its performance may almost be pronounced perfect. The principal singers were Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, Formes, Sims Reeves, and Weiss; all of whom—and the same thing may be said of every individual in the orchestra and chorus—exerted themselves *con amore* to do justice to the work. The composer achieved a triumph such as has rarely been witnessed. During the performance the conventional restraints on the expression of feeling on such occasions were repeatedly disregarded; and, at the conclusion the hall rang with acclamations, in which not only the audience, but the whole performers in the orchestra, joined.

The concert of Wednesday evening included Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony; Beethoven's overture to "Leonora;" Mendelssohn's dramatic fragment, "Loreley," exceedingly well sung by Madame Rudersdorf; Frank Morl's new ballad, "Good-morrow," the poetry by Charles Mackay, charmingly sung by Mario, and encored; and Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew's admirable part-song, "Philomela," which had a similar reception.

On Thursday morning "The Messiah" was performed to an immense assemblage; in the evening, the concert (which presented no remarkable feature) was likewise crowded. On Friday morning the performance

consisted of Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Mozart's "Requiem," and a selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt." A grand ball in the evening, as usual, brought the Festival to a close.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—"The Man with Many Friends" is the title of a new piece by Mr. Stirling Coyne, successfully produced last Saturday. It is in three acts; but it cannot be fairly said that the action of the drama divides itself into more than two sections. The attempt to expand the business of the second section was a hazardous experiment, and rendered the last half of the second act and the first part of the third especially tedious. It was remarkable, too, that, whereas the jokes of the first act and half were frequent, they then suddenly ceased, and it was with difficulty that the steam was got up again in order to bring the vehicle to the terminus. This may serve to show the intimate connexion that exists between dialogue and action, and that true wit and humour have their real substratum in the actual business of a play. The drama does not admit of shams;—it is its vocation to expose these, but itself is a veritable product, in which Art is vitally present, whatever may be its form. This form in Shakespeare is organic, in most of the French dramatists it is mechanic. In the former there is an apparent irregularity, such as we meet with in nature, animated and reconciled, however, with a true harmony; in the latter there is an obvious carpentry, capable of being appreciated for its cleverness by the meanest judges of dramatic writing, and most appreciated, perhaps, by those who are least disposed to penetrate the soul of a composition. But, whether organic or mechanic, the drama will not permit an author to exceed his tether with impunity. Mr. Coyne's play is of the latter kind, and displays uncommon skill in the combination of a numerous *troupe* of dramatic persons, who, whether as sketches or full-lengths, figure in his dialogue. The many friends of Mr. Popples (Mr. Buckstone), a retired doll-maker, have made his house their home for their own purposes. Mrs. Popples (Miss Reynolds) is flattered by their attentions, but is not so far befuddled as to believe all they say. She is able, for instance, to read a moral lesson to the honourable Mr. Veneer (Mr. W. Farren) who, seeks to estrange her from her husband in his own favour, and brings him into ridiculous relations with a certain widow; and proves to the end that she is not only a faithful but a loving wife. The fact of her really loving her husband is the basis, indeed, of her fidelity; and Mr. Coyne deserves great credit for the manner in which he has brought the point into distinct relief. Her lovingness, too, is intensified by her being excited to jealousy by these same interested friends, whose suspicions have been induced by the sound of a "speaking doll" in an adjoining apartment, with the construction of which, as a model work, Popples, true to his old occupation, has secretly amused his leisure. He too, is made jealous by means of a portrait, which Veneer has fished from his wife's work-table. Nothing could be better than Mr. Buckstone's acting of this same moody fit, with which the first act concluded, and gave promise of a better drama than was realised. The attenuation of the action in the following scenes served, however, to show the playwright's skill in the art of prolonging a play with comparative safety after the interest has been entirely exhausted; but we cannot honestly counsel Mr. Coyne to repeat the experiment. We must not omit to bestow our commendation on Mr. Compton, in the part of Sam Skrymsler, a country friend of Popples, who intrudes on the wife's gay party, and is at first the butt of their raillery, but becomes at last the triumphant agent of the husband's vengeance. There were truth and nature in the portrait, and his presence on the stage was a seasonable relief to the artificiality of the general manners. The acting throughout, however, can not be conscientiously regarded with the same degree of approbation; not because of any fault on the part of the performers, but the relative unfitness of the respective characters for their representatives. The wrong people were in the wrong places: Miss Swanborough had no business in Mrs. Beamish; and Popples himself was not well suited to Mr. Buckstone. The character began tolerably; but there was no progress, no climax; and the actor was evidently embarrassed, towards the conclusion, to find he had so little to do. Miss Reynolds, too, gave a tragic expression to her jealous passion which, knowing that its object was only a "speaking doll," uttering "main" in the next chamber, the audience could not but consider out of keeping. As a set off against these objections, we may mention Mr. Howe's Captain Hawkshaw, which was indeed *travestissement*. There is a novelty in the final expedient adopted by Popples to get rid of his "many friends;" that of proposing a gift to the one that may prove the most faithful, and thus drawing them one by one into private abuse of each other, during which it is contrived that each shall overhear the traducer, and thus all be set together by the ears. Could all this have been compressed, and some needless matter omitted, so that there had been no necessity for the curtain to fall during the development of the plot, teasingly interrupting it in the middle, this little comedy might have claimed a place beside some of the best pieces of Molière. We are surprised that a veteran dramatist should have missed so good an opportunity of securing a triumph.

ADELPHI.—On Thursday week Mr. Buckstone's dream-drama of "Victorine" was revived. Simple in its details, this little play is indebted for its charm to its visionary environment. "I'll sleep on it" is its sub-title, and this useful resolution has a fruitful result. In the moments of slumber the course of an entire future is revealed; and the logic of such "night-thoughts" controls profitably the conduct of the day. Such is "Victorine"—beautiful as an apologue, effective as a drama.

THE PSYCHOMANTHEUM—so has the Lyceum theatre been renamed by "The Wizard of the North"—the stage of which has been magnificently fitted up with a magic apparatus of remarkable extent, and no less remarkable efficiency. Mr. Anderson made his debut on Monday, and was received by an exceedingly numerous and fashionable audience, among which several philosophical and literary men were not ashamed to appear, and have their wonder excited, confessing their ignorance of the manner in which the startling effects they witnessed were produced. The machinery by which, now-a-days, these results are accomplished is brought to a state of perfection that renders detection impossible. The readiest, after all, to be guessed at was the mesmerist incident; but the mode of its exhibition was certainly startling, if not altogether astonishing. The manufacture of poultry from several gallons of water, the vessel containing which is placed over a salver of fire, is a decided wonder; and the anecdote with which the Professor accompanies the trick is capital. The unexpected contents, animated and otherwise, of the Magician's "Pocket-book" are equally surprising, from their number and value. But the most amusing is, perhaps, the inexhaustible bottle, which pours out all manner of vines and spirits at command. The candidates were numerous and clamorous, but the genuineness of the respective liquors was indubitable. Mr. Robin's trick of "Homological Evaporation," was also performed; but instead of two, some four or five persons were extinguished, and found refuge in the table—or, like "earth-bubbles," vanished as "breath into the wind." The instances of magical transition were especially numerous, and the source of perpetual admiration. Anything was found in any place but that in which it was first put; and the means of its transference were not even conceivable. Towards the end a striking trick was performed: the contents of a box placed on a man's head were apparently sent through his cerebrum and the bottom of the chair in which he sat, and from which he was not able to rise, until delivered by the modern Comus. It was in the second part of his entertainment that Mr. Anderson introduced the subject of "spirit-rapping." Suspending two glass bells from the ceiling, placing a table on a platform extended across the centre of the pit, and setting up an automaton figure on the stage, he made every one of them answer every question that he put as to the number of letters composing a given word, or the number of pips on a card drawn from the pack. The table replied in "raps," the bell by ringing, the automaton by gesticulation. The secret by which the answers were obtained he did not communicate. He only stated that the means employed were merely mechanical, but not more so than those employed by the professed "spirit-rappers," who now profit so much by the credulity of mankind, and whom he denounced as impostors. He affirmed that while at New York he had defied a "spirit rapper" to get out of the table he had constructed any sound that could not be traced to natural means; and that, although he had staked a large sum of money on the result of the challenge, the spiritulist had failed to elicit any sound at all. This part of the performance was distinguished from the rest by the solemn tone with which the Professor expatiated on the mischief done by pretended "media," and was received with serious applause, as the more hilarious achievements were honoured by mirthful expressions of delight. For the completeness and number of his tricks, Mr. Anderson is, we believe, unrivalled; and the unweary spirit and vigour with which he goes through the twelve long acts of his performances keeps his audience in perpetual good humour. Mr. Anderson, however, not only provides amusement for those within the walls of the theatre, but those without; and an electric light, placed on the pediment of the portico, illuminates half the Strand, and invests Waterloo-bridge itself within the line of its radiance.

ON DRAWING ANIMALS IN MOTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—As you were tolerant enough to insert in your impression of the 21st July a few curt remarks of mine "on the mode of representing horses at full gallop," I am induced to trouble you with some "more last words" on a similar topic. In spite of Dr. Cumming, I believe that the world will be allowed a good many thousand years for future growth and improvement, and among those studies which are yet in their infancy, I am inclined to class the art which now occupies our attention. We have several eminent artists, at the head of whom is generally placed Sir Edwin Landseer, who can successfully paint an animal at rest and give us a charming idea of the creature's character; but, until Rosa Bonheur's masterly picture, "The Horse Fair," was exhibited, I almost despaired of finding among the present generation an artist who could grapple with the subtle difficulties of depicting horses in motion. The extraordinary beauties of this picture—its vitality, freedom, and power—have been already abundantly eulogised by appreciating and admiring critics: my duty on the present occasion will be to animadvert on certain defects of drawing which tend to mar the perfection of the work.

In my former communication I endeavoured to show that there was one rule which ought to be observed in drawing horses in motion, and as this rule is rather important I will point out more distinctly what I wish to convey. To render progress satisfactory and practice less empirical, we must try to succeed in establishing certain laws for the observance of those who wish to represent nature.

From the most prominent part of the horse's chest draw an imaginary line perpendicularly to the ground; do the same from the extreme point of development of the hip, you will find, no matter what may be the animal's pace or action—trotting, cantering, galloping, rearing, or kicking—that as long as any foot projects outside these imaginary lines, that foot is off the ground. It must, however, be admitted that the hind-feet of some horses in walking and drawing loads will slightly depart from this rule, but at an angle of not more than ten or twelve degrees. In Rosa Bonheur's picture there is a fine grey horse—the one towards the right of the picture, and the only grey horse whose entire figure can be seen—which is in a faulty attitude. The "near hind-leg" is firmly established on the ground, inches beyond the limit where it should be; the observer, therefore, must naturally feel anxious for the comfort of the animal's hip-joint. This fault is more objectionable because the artist went out of her way and laboured hard to commit it, without gaining any counterbalancing advantage. We can be tolerant of errors when their perpetration brings us some recompense. To the extreme right of this picture is a small bay horse ridden by a man in a blue jacket. The animal is well foreshortened; but, unhappily, it is represented with three feet off the ground and one foot only on the ground—a difficulty and curiosity of position which, I am sure, many horses would be glad to be taught. There is surely some disproportion in size between the horses and their riders—muscular and brawny fellows as they are evidently intended to be. The large horses look quite Mammothian in comparison with the men.

What an invaluable eye and relish for *dirty* Rosa Bonheur possesses! What a precious faculty! Look at her small picture, "The Charcoal Burners," and say where in the world can be found anything so exquisitely dirty and low-lived; yet the creatures—men and cattle—seem contented and honest in the midst of their grubby filth. What a scene of happy degradation! The bullocks harnessed to the cart are evidently determined upon being vulgar, uneducated beasts for the remainder of their natural lives; no training or cultivated society could ever give them a single idea to raise them above the trade in which they have been born, christened, and reared. To fire the ambition of those animals for a nobler occupation would be as difficult a task as to stimulate the Corporation of London to reform itself. In its way, this picture of Rosa Bonheur's is a matchless and an untiring study.

On the other hand, Sir Edwin Landseer has a keen eye for cleanliness. His animals are always combed, brushed, and polished, as if they were intended for a world of Sundays, where the only work to be done was keeping company with the aristocracy in Hyde-park. His animals are generally at rest; and even when he sets them fighting, they are in a dead-lock. In his remorseless picture "The Otter Hunt" the otter is shown impaled on a spear; but, fortunately for our feelings, the artist had not the power to represent the writhings of the victim. The dogs are in the most quiescent state of discipline—not a muscle moves; if they were all looking up at a piece of bread held aloft in a drawing-room, they could not form a more perfect tableau of resigned, well-bred expectation. There is an utter want of motion and activity here.

An engraving from one of Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures, entitled "A Dialogue at Waterloo," is now to be seen in almost every print-shop window. The character and poetry of the scene are far above my poor descriptive powers, and out of my present critical task—that of fault-finding. The Duke of Wellington is on horseback: it is fortunate for the animal he bestrides that nature does not articulate the pastern-joint in the manner delineated by the artist; if the horse's legs were alive, instead of pictorial, they would snap off just above the hoofs with the mere weight of the body. Our greatest animal painter is sometimes apt to make his horses' heads too large and massive, although he is not often caught trespassing against the teachings of nature.

One reason why so many paintings of all kinds are such a jumble of bad drawing may be, perhaps, found in the plan adopted for training and cultivating the eye. Pupils are not generally permitted to measure proportions and distances, they are told that they must trust to their very fallible organ of vision; mechanical aids for securing accuracy of outline are withheld as unartistic. The consequence is that the art of drawing is run wild—we cannot depend upon the truth of any pictorial representation placed before us. Let us hope that the young generation will set their faces and their wills against the cant which forbids us to seek the aid of mechanical science in the art of drawing. When a man is deficient in any particular talent, he is in duty bound to seek some external assistance to remedy his defect; and if this aid is not granted his work will be done badly, in spite of the genius which may be manifested in some of its parts.

In drawing from nature at rest, considerable accuracy of outline may be attained by using the following contrivance:—Get two upright hollow iron rods, from six to nine feet long, sharpened at the end to stick into the ground. Fasten to these rods a network of very fine wire, and suspend it in front of the view or object to be drawn. The meshes of the net ought to be truly formed about three or four inches square: have the drawing-paper ruled to scale proportionally to the wire-work. The eye and pencil will then be easily enabled to follow the course of the lines of Nature as seen through this mechanical guide. The whole apparatus might be made to fold up, and to weigh only a few pounds.

In studying to depict animals in motion, the young artist must be warned off the "old masters," as travellers are cautioned not to approach plague-stricken cities. Wonderful and inimitable as is the drawing of the human figure by the "old masters," their delineation of animals in the attitudes of movement are as "actively bad" as anything can be. From the point of the nose to the tip of the tail the entire representation is a cruel and barbarous mistake. The student has no other hope of success but to commence his studies afresh, and to go to Nature for his models. Though this course of tuition is expensive, it is the only one that will "pay" in the long run.

What creature in creation is more worthy to be lovingly and truly painted than the horse! How generous is its disposition! how uncomplaining in its troubles! how faithful is its life! It will rather die at its work than slouch from it! But what am I running into—a eulogium on the horse? Then I will no longer try the patience of your readers with my weak praises.

Hyde Vale, Blackheath.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

NEWTON CROSLAND.

THE LABOURS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.—In the records preserved in this office the particulars of 2,414,232 marriages, 9,593,276 births, and 6,622,103 deaths have been registered between the 1st of July, 1837, and the 31st of December, 1854; and the names of upwards of 21,000,000 persons have been inscribed in carefully-prepared alphabetical indexes, which afford a ready reference to the entries whenever certified copies are required by the public.

THE FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The *Salut Public* of Lyons announces the departure for Marseilles of a lady, named Josephine Adelaide de R. the widow of a French officer, killed at the siege of Rome, who took the veil in 1854. Sister Veronique, as she is now called, is proceeding to the Crimea, with four of her companions equally devoted and resolute. Those pious and courageous women are going specially to attend the wounded, not in the hospitals and ambulances, but close to the trenches, as near as possible to the spot where they fall, struck with the projectiles of the enemy.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.—A letter from Simla, dated July 8th, gives the following:—"We have at last our fair share of rain. We had a glorious thunderstorm this morning early, accompanied, at about half-past three o'clock a.m. by three sharp shocks of earthquake. The effect was exactly as if a man was underneath your bed and doing his best to lift it up. I was obliged to look to convince myself that there was no robber concealed there for sinister purposes."

RUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—If we believe the German journals, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is seeking to renew the good relations with the Helvetic Confederation, which had been deeply affected by the refusal of the Government of the Czar to recognise the new Federal Constitution. For this purpose it is said to have decided that the staff of the Russian Embassy, which since 1848 have resided at Frankfurt, shall now fix themselves at Bern. "In the new arrangement," says a Swiss journal, in mentioning the matter, "there is a recognition, or at least an approach to it, on the part of Russia towards Switzerland, and that power will now cease to be so unfriendly towards us. These new sentiments manifested in Russia will do us no good. There will be nothing really changed, we presume, in our relations with Russia, or in the opinion which has prevailed on the subject of the present conflict. All the difference will, therefore, be to have one legation the more in the federal city."



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 208.)

LETTER OF A HIGHLAND SHEPHERD.

"To SHEPHERDS.—Wanted, a Pure-bred Sheep Dog. State colour and price, free on board a London Steamer, to Mr. D. G. F. Macdonald, Sydenham."
G—n, Rosshire, Scotland, August 23, 1855.

Honourable Sir,—I feed in Fry lay last, *Inverness Courier*, a advertisement, for pure bred sheps Dogs, I vrite your Honour to tell you, that I have exsellent one Bred of Pure Blod, 7 monthus of agee; Him have bone and rib, more stronger than any i ever yett did seed; and He as wise as womans or a man. My halfa words of command he will go of 1000 yards, and take any number of sheps to my heil; and Him understood anythings you say to him by sine, like Dumy. Him colour Black on the Backe to near end of taile, Him theer whit; Him hind legs at point whit, one of four feets whit, other Black: Him whit under Bely, and sume of the same under mazzle;e; Bit of him's nose whit like half Moon. Him coreus colour, Buts god Dog never have bad colour: him ears Black, stand up when hear sound, like ears of Fox. One of ears have whit epotee near head size of peny; Him eyse whit Broun, will see as fare as Hake or Eagle: and him skinn as fine as Backe of Lady hand. Him was Breed me myself, and I did kep it from Mothers womb, and Him got plenty of Mothers mulk when whelpes. Hims name be sprat, called efter the yong Heringes, cause him be so maid in love of them to eate we mashed Tatoes; him not shentle in him Bely, will eatee anything: Plenty god Shepherds says him is god enogh for Princee Halbert, as Him as pure Breed as most Gracous our Queen of Balmoral: Him price, free on board steamer for London, in England, is 37 shilling, to be paid thrugh Bank of Calidonia at Dingwall Rossshire, Scotland, north Brutton: or thrugh Mr. W—m Mack—e, G—h, Rossshire, Scotland, north Brutton. Him will lerne anything, he so wise, and from what I knowed of your Honour, and of your frends, I would rether you have it in your posesion than any other Shendleman alive: as i as fond of him as of my Childers or Wife; Dog will be time before he get over the Galick, his Mother and Father tong, and learn the Englishers lanage: but as him act Dumy i tell you the sins, ans you can yourself put lanage to them. He son be scollted then, and perfect for work mong sheps—expect answer from your Honour, adressed to as above when you have the time. As Hims teathes sharp, string will be to wake to put him of we, so must provide chains and color of lether, so that come too 2 shilling more. Total of hole 39 shilling—with 1 shilling luereny for god wish to Dog—Total 38 shilling.

I am, your servant,
Mr. D. G. F. Macdonald, Sydenham, England.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS AT SYEBORG.—A letter addressed to Admiral Dundas by the English Ambassador at Stockholm, states that the Russians lost upwards of 2000 men at Syeborg; the terrific explosion which took place at noon on the first day blew up the magazine, containing the entire stock of shells, and 600 men were killed by it. Every magazine in the place was destroyed, also immense stores of cordage, rope, tar, and other naval supplies. The large Russian man-of-war, which was anchored in the passage between the two islands to the north of the fortress, had her side blown out, and fourteen or fifteen different descriptions of vessels lying inside the dockyard basins were entirely destroyed. The Russian authorities at Helsingfors have forbidden all intercourse between that place and Syeborg, so anxious are they to conceal from every eye the immense amount of damage done by the bombardment.

PRINCE MURAT AND THE NEAPOLITANS.—A good deal has been said here of late about a pamphlet which, some will have it, has been printed in London—others, but as I think erroneously, at the Imperial press in Paris— which very few have seen, and all are anxious to see, but which is still wrapped up in mystery. The work is anonymous; but the subject of it, as described to me, is the necessity of getting rid of the Neapolitan Bourbons, of overthrowing the reigning dynasty, and calling the descendant of a man who, whatever faults he committed, had been in arms for the independence of Italy, and whose memory still survives. Prince Murat is, of course, the person spoken of. The author of the anonymous pamphlet is said to be M. Salicetti, who was in the revolutionary period one of the Ministers of the King of Naples, and afterwards figured as one of the Triumvirs during the Republican régime at Rome. Salicetti professed Republican opinions, and was a Member of the Italian Committee. His plan, so far as I can understand from a description of the work attributed to him, is to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty, and to call Prince Murat to the throne; but it appears no mention is made of Piedmont. It appears also that the author, though proposing to confer supreme authority on the son of King Joachim, does not mean that the family shall continue to hold it. Prince Murat may be King for a limited period—say twenty years, if he live so long, and then the Italian Peninsula is to grow into a Republic. He does not appear to reflect that if that Prince, or any one else, accepted the Crown of Naples on such terms, one of his first acts would be to take measures for the suppression of the very party that conferred it on him. If Murat went to Naples it would clearly be to establish a dynasty, and it is not probable that he would support principles the success of which must be his own ruin and that of his family. The pamphlet, I am told, contains a letter addressed to the author some time ago by the Prince, in which he declares his conviction that he alone presents the best and the only solution of the Italian problem, but also that he will not come forward until called upon by the people; in a word, that he will not take the initiative.—*Letter from Paris.*

KING ROMBA AND HIS SLAVES.—Persecution continues unabated. I send you some examples, although in themselves perhaps ridiculous. The Neapolitan aristocracy, well known for its base and ignorant admiration of all the cruelties committed by the King and his agents, has at last itself fallen under the lash of the all-powerful police. The Prince Palliano Colonna's *salons* at Capo di monte are thrown open once a week to all the *élite* of the Neapolitan *beau monde*, as well as to foreigners of distinction. A few evenings ago the entrance of the Palace was invaded by the police, who insisted on taking down the names of all the guests as they left their carriages. The porter, not understanding the meaning of the proceeding, remonstrated, and a row ensued, which reached the rooms above, alarming the company. The Duke of Sangro, who had just been obliged to sign his name, explained the story. The panic was such that all the company, headed by the Minister of War, Prince Tschittella, and including foreigners, instantly left the house, so that at eleven o'clock there was nothing to be seen but lights and melting ices. This occurrence, with similar facts, have created a feeling of intense animosity against Mazza, Minister of Police, who is indifferent to public opinion, possessing his Sovereign's confidence. On a late occasion the Duke of Pinone, a well-known person in Naples, was reported by a spy, who visited his house, as having spoken against the severities of the police, whereupon his doorway was watched by police agents, and himself carefully looked after. The Duke waited upon the King and complained of these proceedings, stating that he had always been attached to the Royal cause. His Majesty replied that that might be, but now he was imbued with the spirit of opposition to the Government. Yesterday, the persons who on a late occasion accompanied a deceased deputy to the grave were imprisoned for so doing. In fact, I am tired of narrating the injustice which takes place every day in this unhappy city. The King seems to be bent on bringing himself into trouble by offending all classes. The King, and Government, as you are aware, are thoroughly Russian, and the Swiss soldiers are schooled to hate France and England. Every one is waiting to see what the French and English Governments will do about the insults lately offered to both countries. The Spropraintendant of S. Carlo, after the insult offered to Mr. Fagan by the Director of Police, is seen alone in his box—every one is afraid to pay him a visit.—*Letter from Naples, Aug. 25.*

THE BATTLE OF TRAKTIR.—Long ere this can possibly reach, you will have heard of the great battle which occurred yesterday between the French and the Russians, also part of the Sardinians. On Wednesday evening we all went to bed as usual, I at nine o'clock; yet, having been the previous day orderly officer, and having had to get up at four for a parade, I was very tired. About one a.m. I was awoken by somebody trying to get into my tent. "Who is that?" I cried. "The order-book, Sir." "What is the matter now?" "Why, Sir, a parade at twenty minutes to four." "Another affair like the other day? Very well; call my servant, please, and say I must have some cocoa at half-past three." Up I got at three, and dressed comfortably, and away we went to the former battle-field, Balaclava. We had hardly dismounted when I perceived a great commotion among the men. Some were pointing in the direction of the Sardinian Camp. I immediately looked in that direction, and sure enough a rocket had just been let off—a signal, evidently. "Prepare to mount!" Mount was now ordered. A few minutes more passed, when another rocket was seen, and immediately the brigade was, or rather brigades were, put in motion. Another noise was now heard, but not very distinctly, as yet. As we got to the higher ground we

deployed into echelon of brigades, with artillery on our flanks and centre. It was now nearly dark, and a great deal of smoke was seen from the valley; heavy guns could be heard plainly enough; but whether the real attack was on the Sardinians or French was just not certain. We got closer, and the country was very distinct; a desperate affair was evidently going on to our left. Now, unfortunately, halt was sounded: the batteries fired the halt, and the cavalry were on the slopes, leading to the French Camp; our right was thrown back, so as to protect the Sardinians should the Russians turn them. Musketry now became less and less, and the batteries opened again; the Russian guns, with a good glass, could be seen covering the retreat; or, as it turned out, I believe, the re-form. Again musketry became very distinct, more so than the first time, and the batteries joined in the chorus. Just at this time some Russian prisoners—about fifty—were brought in; most of them were severely wounded. This was the first intimation of how the day was going; it also proved that the French position could not be forced, and we, consequently, should not be brought into action. If the Russians could have forced the French right, which is separated from the Sardinian left by the Balaclava plain, where the Light Brigade charged, then we should have had something to do, and they would have got almost a worse thrashing than they now have; but their object was to force and retake the heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya. This has taken a very short time to write; but the battle did not, for it commenced at five a.m., and was not entirely over till half-past ten a.m.—*Letter from the Trench, 22nd Oct., 1854.*

A large quantity of articles from the Kertch museum have found their way into Southampton. They consist mainly of ancient coins, pottery ware and glass, and metallic vessels. The pottery and vessels are specimens of vases, lamps, bottles, pitchers, tear vessels or lachrymatoria, of Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and other ancient workmanship.

If I'll be back into a house,
To have the cash they needs,
And gets off safely with the swag,
'Tis said the thief *is* dead!

If bankers does the self-same thing
Upon a larger scale,
And they get safely all the swag,
'Tis said the bankers *fail*!—*Comic Times*.

Turbot has been selling at 5d. per pound in Guernsey, and whiting weighing 5 lb. and 6 lb. each, have been selling in that island for 6d. a-piece.

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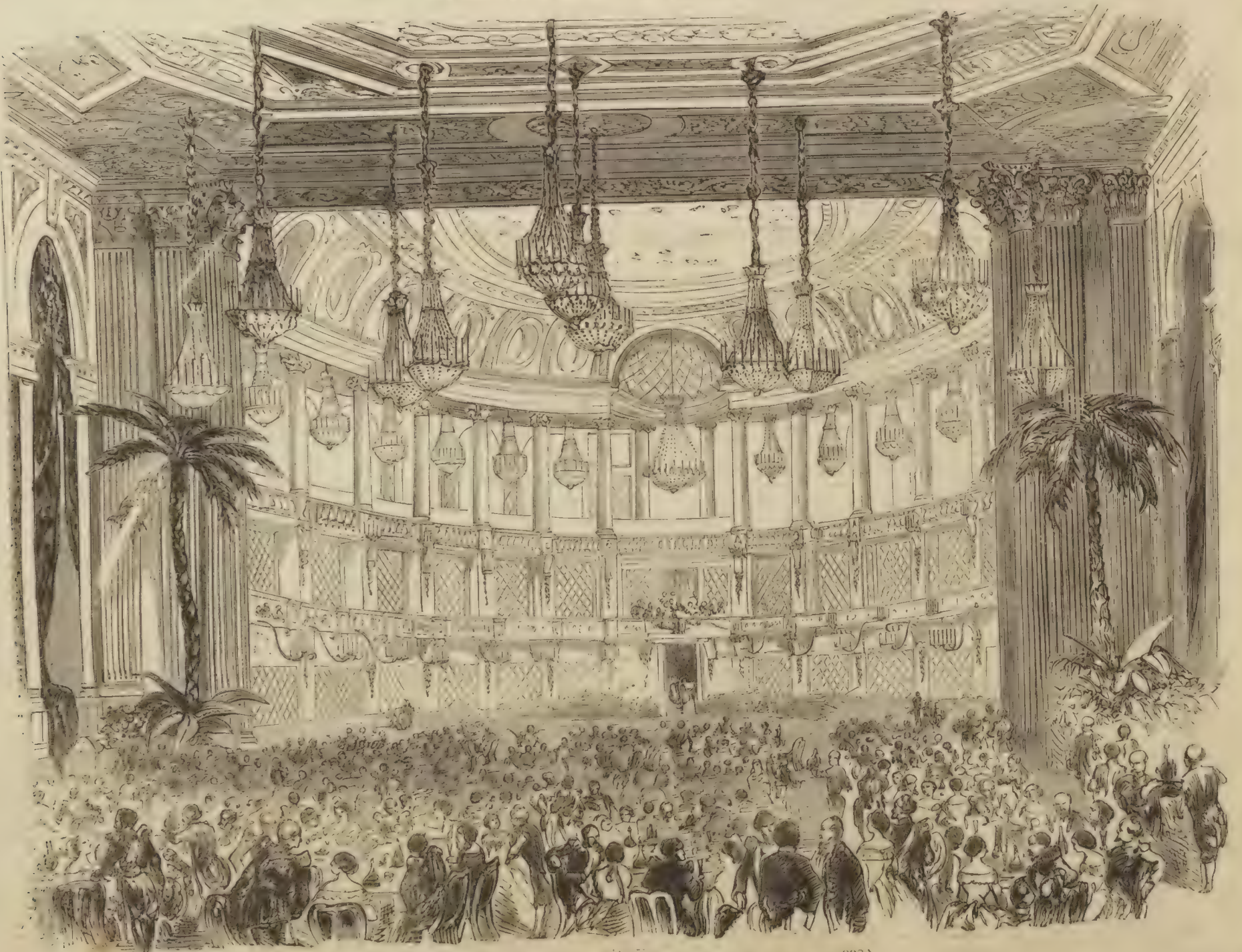
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 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114,
 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140,
 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166,
 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192,
 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218,
 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244,
 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270,
 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296,
 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322,
 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348,
 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374,
 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400,
 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426,
 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452,
 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478,
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 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998,
 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020,
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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.



THE GRAND TRIANON, AT VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 298.)



THE SUPPER IN THE THEATRE, IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 298.)



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—GRAND BALL AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—THE COURT LOUIS XIV.—(SEE PAGE 289.)

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—(No. III.)

THE Metropolitan Local Management Bill, framed under the direction of Sir Benjamin Hall, contains several provisions for promoting the public health. The management of the main sewers is to be vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, who are empowered to take all necessary measures to prevent any portion of the sewage within the metropolis flowing or passing into the Thames in or near London; and the works required to accomplish that end are to be completed on or before the 31st December, 1860. Local sewers, as distinguished from main sewers, are to be placed under the control of vestries and district boards; but it is provided by section 134, "in case it appear to the Metropolitan Board of Works that any sewers in the metropolis not heretofore vested in such Board ought to be considered main sewers, and to be under their management, it shall be lawful for such Board, by an order under their seal, to declare the same to be main sewers; and thereupon the same shall vest and be under the management of the said Board; and it shall be also lawful for the said Board by any such order to take under their jurisdiction and authority any other matters in relation to sewage and drainage, with respect to which jurisdiction or authority is by this Act vested in any vestry or district board."

We have now to explain the constitution of these vestries and district boards. Vestries in parishes are to consist of not less than eighteen or more than 120 members. If the parish does not contain more than 1000 rated householders, it is empowered to elect eighteen vestrymen; if more than 1000 but less than 2000, it may elect twenty-four; if more than 2000, it may elect thirty-six; and so on, at the proportion of twelve additional vestrymen for every 1000 rated householders; but whatever may be the number of rated householders, the number of vestrymen is not to exceed 120. The incumbent and churchwardens are to be ex-officio vestrymen, authorised to vote with the elected vestrymen.

Parishes containing more than 2000 rated householders are to be divided into wards. No ward is to contain less than 500 rated householders; and the whole number of wards in any parish is not to exceed eight. One of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State is to appoint the person or persons whose duty it will be to divide the parishes into wards. From Census to Census a revision of the wards may take place by order of the Metropolitan Board of Works, so as from time to time to alter the number of vestrymen appointed to each ward. The qualification of a vestryman is to be an assessment to the poor-rate on a rental of £40; but, in case the number of poor-rate assessments at £40 and upwards does not exceed one-sixth of the whole number of such assessments, then the qualification is to be on a rental of £25. The vestries are to elect the members of District Boards, and these boards are to superintend the sewers in their respective districts: their powers are large, and their duties well defined. Three members of the Metropolitan Board are to be elected for the City, together with the Lord Mayor for the time being. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Lambeth; St. George's, Hanover-square; Islington, and Shoreditch, are each to elect two members. Seventeen other parishes are each to elect one. In Schedule B parishes united into districts are also to elect one, and districts are united for the same purpose. The Metropolitan Board will consist of forty-seven members; and by section 135 they are entitled to exercise complete control over the Vestries and District Boards, in order to secure the efficient maintenance of the main and general sewage of the metropolis.

On the present occasion we are not called upon to discuss the merits or demerits of this bill on its general principles, though we may observe that it involves real property to the value of more than £13,000,000 sterling, exclusive of railways; our immediate purpose is to consider its special bearings on sanitary reform. When the new Act comes into force, the authority of the present Commissioners of Sewers is to cease, and all their rights, powers, and property to be transferred to the Metropolitan Commissioners, who, as well as the vestries and district boards, are empowered to enter into contracts to carry the Act into execution, and to purchase land; but they are not to possess themselves of land compulsorily, unless they have previously obtained the consent, in writing, of one of the principal Secretaries of State. Powers of such a nature are essential to carry out one uniform and efficient measure; and unless there be combination, and the system of sewerage and drainage be treated as a whole, the permanent purification of the Thames can never be effected. Much depends on the selection of the forty-seven members who are to constitute the Metropolitan Board, and we would earnestly warn the electors of the grave responsibility which attaches to their choice. There ought not to be any trial of political strength; men should be appointed who are known to possess engineering and scientific knowledge, to whatever party they may belong.

In our Number for Aug. 18 we explained Mr. Stothert's plan, which we may here observe, for the sake of perspicuity, admits of four divisions. The first relates to the collection of the sewage into district cesspools; the second division embraces the removal of the sewage from the cesspools; the third involves the deodorising of the sewage; the fourth refers to the means of securing its profitable distribution. A most important consideration is that the rain-fall and the sewage ought not to be conveyed away by the same drains. On this point we shall quote from Mr. Stothert:—

The sewage of towns is always more or less in a state of decay and putrescence, arising from the numberless ramifications of the sewers themselves, and also from lodgments of old sewage in many parts of them; also from sinking of ground and imperfect masonry, &c. The consequence is, that the old sewage in the apertures acts like leaven to the new, and sets the whole in active fermentation. The result of this, particularly in warm weather, is very detrimental to the health of towns, as the gases engendered by such decomposition are highly injurious to the inhabitants. It is, therefore, most important, in the drainage of towns, that the sewers for conveying the refuse from houses be made quite tight, and used exclusively for that object, and every aperture or connection with them sealed; and, if practicable, the surface-water removed by separate drains. The main reason for this separation is that, as the debris from the roads and streets are constantly being washed into the drains by the rain, they are frequently required to be emptied; and the opening of such drains causes a most offensive emission of unwholesome exhalations. On the other hand, by keeping the drainage of the water separate from that of the feculent matter, the sewers for conveying the latter from houses might always be kept perfectly sealed.

On the margin of the Thames a series of culverts intersecting the drains and sewers may be readily constructed without disturbing existing arrangements. At the centre of each culvert will be a cesspool, in which the refuse will be collected; thus every thing noxious will be intercepted, not a particle entering the river. An iron pipe will be fixed on each side of the Thames, into which the sewage will be forced from the cesspools by Cornish engines. This pipe, or continued pipe, will carry the sewage to any point determined upon, and its current, becoming a motive power, will turn a wheel so constructed as to drive four or more stirring-machines, each machine being provided with a self-acting apparatus for supplying a quantity of anti-putrescent matter to deodorise the sewage, which will become innocuous by the admixture. It will then be transported into the rural districts for agricultural purposes; and, as was shown in the second article of this series, all crops would be largely increased, and, to speak moderately, increased fourfold. For the supply of cheap and abundant food we should be independent of the countries bordering the Black Sea or the Sea of Azoff, the Baltic provinces, and the United States; and the very same process which would save us from any future risk of famine would guarantee us pure air, pure water, and health. Of course every large town could adopt the same system as is here recommended for the metropolis, and fertility might be spread through the length and breadth of the land. Assuming that 100 tons of diluted sewage matter is required to irrigate an acre of land annually, London alone could supply sufficient for 1,820,000 acres, or 2843 square miles, equal to irrigating an area two hundred miles long and fourteen miles

wide. This would be furnished, from the north side of the river. The supply from the south side, if it is computed, would irrigate 365,000 acres, or sixty miles in length by nine miles wide. In fact, if we are wise enough to make the most of our advantages, we may surely find a mine of wealth on either side of the Thames infinitely more valuable than California and Australia united. To this scheme it is to be hoped the new Board of Metropolitan Commissioners will devote a patient and searching investigation.

Another subject invites their attention, though no special reference is made to it in the bill—it is overcrowding. In the metropolitan improvements at the West-end this evil has been to a great degree corrected; but the consequences have been more fatal than ever to the poorer classes, however much the richer may have been benefited, since the former, for whom new homes have not been provided, are compelled to huddle together still more closely than ever. We write with knowledge, having personally visited their abodes. The following statistics are highly deserving of notice. The aggregate density of the population of England and Wales is in the ratio of 275 inhabitants to a square mile. Of course in the towns the ratio is much higher than in the rural districts. Taking the average density of population in our twenty-one principal towns, there appear to be 5045 inhabitants to the square mile; but, from the following table, extracted from Dr. Duncan's report on Liverpool, it will be seen that if we select five of our most populous cities, the average in these is much greater, while in others it is equally certain that the crowding is far less than the general standard to which we have referred:—

Towns.	Inhabitants to a Square Mile.	Total Area.	Builded Area.
Leeds	20,892	87,256
London	27,423	50,000
Birmingham	33,669	40,000
Manchester	83,224	100,000
Liverpool	100,399	132,221

Dr. Duncan, however, states that there is a district in Liverpool containing 12,000 inhabitants crowded together on a surface of only 105,000 square yards, which gives a ratio of 400,000 inhabitants to the geographical square mile. In the East and West London Unions Mr. Farr has estimated that there are nearly 243,000 inhabitants to a geographical square mile; but, great as this overcrowding is, the maximum density of Liverpool exceeds that of the metropolis by nearly double. This packing of human beings in narrow and unventilated dwellings is a fearful cause of mortality; and, that our readers may better appreciate the magnitude of the evil, it may be stated that the Inspectors of Prisons in England recommend not less than 1000 cubic feet of air for every prisoner as essential to health and ventilation; yet in Liverpool, according to Dr. Duncan's report, there are cellar abodes so densely crowded as only to supply seventy cubic feet. The case is not so bad in London; but the fact remains that tens of thousands of our poorer classes are compelled to breathe an air far less pure than what public authority provides for the criminals in our gaols; and it is to be hoped that the new Metropolitan Commissioners will remove this reproach.

We have now only to notice the supply of pure water, without which the health of London cannot be secured. If the Thames were purified in the manner we have recommended, existing evils to a very great extent would be removed; but a proper vigilance should be locally exercised in the direction of all the tributaries of the Thames which are now polluted. The water supply of Nottingham is a model worthy of imitation. There it is thrown into every dwelling, so as to be available at all hours; and to the summit of warehouses, so that, in case of fire, it is immediately at command. The high-pressure system should be compulsory throughout the metropolis. It is in evidence that, at New York, the insurance against fire is twenty-five per cent less than before the introduction of the Croton water, and that the beneficial effect upon the public health is perceptible. At Philadelphia a similar system is enforced; and in that city insurance risks are taken at one-half the premium chargeable in Boston and Baltimore, which receive water from ponds or natural reservoirs several miles distant.

Great credit is due to Sir Benjamin Hall for the pains he has bestowed on framing the Metropolitan Local Act Bill; and it is hoped that the machinery will work well. It is what the public expect, and failure can only arise from defective administration. This summer we have escaped the cholera; but its return is certain, as London is increased in size, unless remedial measures are at once and vigorously adopted. Let it be remembered that a town as large as Salisbury is every year added to the metropolis, and to that extent we may measure the additional putrescence of the Thames. Our safety is in our own hands. We have not sounded a note of alarm, but a note of warning; and the ratepayers need not feel any alarm at an expenditure which will quickly repay itself, and become so reproductive as to yield a permanent and certain income. Nor let it be forgotten by those who may think the plans proposed worthy of adoption that we not only offer complete security for the improvement of the public health, but the best guarantee for abundant harvests and crops throughout the whole vegetable kingdom. Here for the present we dismiss the subject.

INCIDENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.—The Queen of England, accompanied by the Emperor, arrived at the exhibition of M. de Labrousse, a fine group in bronze—"Le Lion Amoureux." Immediately after the departure of their Majesties it was removed, by order of the Minister of State, to St. Cloud, and placed in the apartments occupied by the Queen. On the evening of the representation at the Grand Opera, just before starting, the Emperor sent to our Queen a bouquet of splendid exotic flowers, contained in a *porte bouquet* of gold, ornamented with diamonds and pearls, and being altogether one of the most exquisite productions of jewellery that you can conceive. The Queen was so enchanted with it, that during the whole evening she was perpetually employed in showing it to Madame de Rayneval; and, alluding to it later to a lady friend of my own (whose husband is a member of the *corps diplomatique*), her Majesty over and over repeated, "I cannot describe the amiability with which I am received here; all is so magnificent, and at once so delicately done, that it is impossible to find a fitting expression for thanks." Upon her entrance, too, the other evening, into the gorgeous Saloon of Fountains at the Hôtel de Ville, the Queen remained a moment breathless, speechless with admiration and surprise, and at last uttered these words, which have since been a hundred times repeated by M. de Morny, "Our English language has no word, no term by which to express the feeling excited at the aspect of such wonders. It is a dream—the realisation of one of the 'Arabian Nights' tales."—*Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

A FAIR PENITENT IN A FIX.—The fashion of wearing dresses of extreme breadth has spread from Paris to the French provinces. The *Courrier de l'Eure* mentions an unfortunate occurrence, occasioned the other day by the custom. A lady, it seems, presented herself at the confessional of the cathedral. But presenting herself was not all that was to be done; it was necessary to enter the narrow space reserved for the penitent and to reach the grating which divides him or her from the priest. To do this the dress submitted to extraordinary efforts; but the whalebone of the under dress was obstinate, and, compressed on one side, the balloon swelled out on the other. The dress persisted in its resistance—a silent resistance, scarcely betrayed by the rustling of the silk, and the little movements of half-stifled impatience. At last the worldly toilet got the better of the aspirations of piety. Reddened by confusion, the penitent quitted the spot and left the church.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.—A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Silesian Gazette*, says:—"At the commencement of the present year there were in circulation in this country credit notes to the amount of 556,337,021 silver roubles (the silver rouble is somewhat over 4 fr.), being 244,961,440 roubles more than at the beginning of 1853. The cash in hand which is to guarantee this paper money has only increased during the same period by 4,996,137 roubles; having been at the beginning of 1853, 146,794,848, and at the commencement of this year, 151,790,895. The debt of Russia at the beginning of 1853 was as follows:—Due abroad at fixed periods, 57,149,000 Dutch florins (the Dutch florin is somewhat over 2 fr.); home debt, 110,867,050 silver roubles; debt requiring to be paid at any moment, 223,861,478 silver roubles, and £5,280,000 sterling. These figures prove that the financial situation of Russia is very critical, and that it must get worse and worse every day, since the expenses caused by the war are estimated at twenty millions of silver roubles a month."

BOOKS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The Rev. Mr. Wright, principal Chaplain in the Crimea, appeals to the public for books for the soldiers:—"Not old annual reports of the many religious societies, almanacks of 1817, dark mysterious divinity, heavy controversial tracts, last volumes of novels, Armenian Bibles, trigonometrical tables, Loo-choo grammars, pamphlets on turnpikes, &c.; but tales, novels, biography, Chambers's many publications, Dickens's works, and such like."

COUNTRY NEWS.

A JUDGE FINED FOR DRUNKENNESS.—At the Birkenhead Police-court Mr. Robert Grace, the steward and judge of the Wapentake Court for the hundred of Wirral, was summoned last week for being drunk and disorderly; but he did not appear. Mr. Richard Jones, the assistant-overseer of Birkenhead, who made the complaint, said he simply asked that means might be taken to prevent Mr. Grace from coming to his premises whilst drunk and annoying him. The judge was fined 5s.

NEWSPAPERS AMONG THE WELSH RUSTICS.—Last week two Yorkshire gentlemen, who had been to the top of Snowdon, when returning on the Bedgellert side of the mountain, had their attention caught by ten labourers mowing a field of grass. They stopped with them a short time, during which a post-office messenger came up to deliver her parcel of clean and unsold newspapers. It was Thursday, and the paper she was delivering to those unsophisticated mountain readers was published on the previous Saturday morning; so that noisy railways and breathless telegraphs have apparently made but little inroad on the simple habits of that mountain district. One little fact deserves notice, however: six out of the ten were regular subscribers for a newspaper each.

A LITTLE GLEN TILT.—Visitors to Dunkeld during the present summer have been much annoyed to find one of the most delightful walks in that beautiful locality, and which had previously been open to the public for many years (for anything, indeed, we know to the contrary, from time immemorial), barricaded off and closed against them. The footpath to which we refer is that down by the steps, at the toll-house on the bridge, leading on the west bank of the river from Dunkeld to Murthly. There are few more charming walks in the three kingdoms than this. If, however, you propose to take that walk now, the toll-keeper informs you that "You'll no get far that way;" and you find, in fact, that the west bank of the Tay is blockaded. We have inquired of the people in Dunkeld who has done this, and they say "The Duke"—of course the Duke of Atholl. The Duke lost a great deal in the Glen Tilt case, but has evidently gained no wisdom.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

RISE OF WAGES.—The quantity of work throughout the country of Peebles, and more particularly in the parishes of Peebles, Innerleithen, Traquair, and Eddleston is so great that hands can with difficulty be procured. Wages have accordingly risen; and, if they continue to rise, much work must be necessarily and inconveniently stopped. The wages of day labourers is now from 13s. to 14s. per week, and masons are getting 28s. per week, other workmen's wages being in proportion.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT MANCHESTER.—The foundation of a new building was laid, in Quay-street, Manchester, on Monday afternoon, by the Lord Bishop of Manchester, to be called St. Mary's Hospital, for the Diseases of Women and Children. In the course of the ceremony it was stated that Miss Atherton, of Kersal Cech, had given £500 towards the foundation, and that Dr. Radford had presented his medical library and museum for the use of the professional staff to be attached to the institution.

A HANDSOME marble monument has recently been erected in Lichfield cathedral, by the Officers of the 80th Regiment, to the memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of that Corps, who died whilst the Regiment was serving in Burmah, in 1852-53. The monument was designed by Hollins, of Birmingham, and is placed in the cathedral near the monument to those of the gallant Corps who fell in the Sutlej campaign.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE MINERS.—A large meeting of miners took place last week at Kangan Wood, Lanarkshire. The object of the meeting was to concert measures for the purpose of securing a rise in their wages to the extent of one shilling per day. The meeting was attended by several thousands, and was of a very orderly character.

A PENNY DAILY NEWSPAPER SOLD.—The copyright, goodwill, and printing materials of the *Glasgow Penny Daily News* were sold by auction last week. This was the first of the penny dailies started in Scotland, and was announced in defiance of the law before the change in the Stamp-law took place. It has gone on since; and now, after publishing 122 numbers, the whole materials, goodwill, and copyright, have been sold for £2000.

NEWSPAPER MORTALITY.—The *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*, the second paper in point of seniority published in the capital of Ulster, expired last week, in the fifty-first year of its age. It had, since the reduction of the Stamp-duty, tried its fortune as a cheap daily instead of a three-day-a-week journal at the average paying price; but the experiment proved to be a complete failure; and the Protestant and high Tory party in Belfast have thus lost the services of an old and zealous champion. The *Newsletter*, which entered upon its 118th anniversary on Saturday, is now the only organ of extreme Toryism in Belfast.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.—"Agrarian legislation" has lately manifested itself in different parts of King's County. Scarcely a night passes that some crime or outrage is not committed; and in almost every instance the guilty parties have escaped detection. A wide-spread conspiracy exists among the labouring classes to exact a high rate of wages; and also, by intimidation and violence, to deter farmers from using reaping machines which have been recently introduced into the county, principally by English and Scotch farmers.

THE RECENT PRIZE BABY SHOW AT BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, giving a brief account of this show, which, he says, attracted an immense concourse of men, women, and children, adds—Under shedding, and arranged in classes, I found the "babies," some on their mothers' knees, and others seated on chairs. Five prizes were offered, viz., one to each class, and each prize consisted of an appropriate piece of plate. The first prize, value five guineas, was for the "prettiest baby," from six to twelve months of age. This prize (in common with the fourth and fifth) was decided by ballot of the first 2000 visitors, and fell to a child of J. Thimbleby, Esq., of Spilsby. The second prize, value four guineas, was for the heaviest baby, from six to twelve months, and fell to a child of Mr. Benton, of Aldwick, which weighed two stone, although but eight months old. The third prize, value three guineas, was for the smallest baby, from six to eighteen months of age, and fell to a diminutive Lilliputian, boasting the name of Pring. It weighed only 12 lbs., being sixteen months old. The fourth prize, value two guineas, for the prettiest girl, from two to four years, was awarded to a child of Mr. Jackson, Boston, 3½ years old—the "pretty girl," of course. The fifth prize, value one guinea, for the finest boy, between two and four years old, was balloted to Mr. Dobson's child (Sibsey), three years and eleven months old. There were between 6000 and 7000 persons present, about 100 babies being exhibited; and Mr. Small (treasurer of the Boston Harmonic Society) informed me that he cleared the by no means despicable sum of £100.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE NEAR BATH.—Mr. Charles Fulton, an opulent tradesman of Bath, and a member of the Corporation, has lately had several doses of arsenic administered to him by his only son, a young man of extravagant and somewhat dissolute habits. For some weeks past Mr. Fulton, senior, had been attacked at intervals with sickness and violent pain, which symptoms came on generally after meals. On Sunday, the 19th ult., he had a very violent attack shortly after his drinking a glass of beer which was handed to him by his son. On the 27th, while eating some fried potatoes and a thin rasher or two of bacon prepared for him, he complained of the same metallic coppery taste which he had observed on former occasions. This was at first ascribed to fancy, but in a few minutes he was seized with violent pains in the stomach and bowels. Inquiries having been made, it was discovered that when the fried potatoes were being prepared, Mr. Thomas Fulton entered the kitchen, and, under pretence of being anxious to prevent delay, volunteered to cut up some of the potatoes; that, after his father's sickness came on, he took the plate of potatoes which remained into the garden, where he must have contrived to throw them away, as the empty plate was afterwards found on a table in the study, and that he was observed also to pour water into the frying-pan, which he placed over the fire to boil, and after waters emptied the water away. The investigations of Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, have since detected arsenic in the contents of the frying-pan. Finding that his diabolical attempt at parricide had been detected, young Fulton fled from home, and has not since been heard of.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a labouring man was standing on the rails of the London and North-Western line, between Cheadle and Stockport, looking at a coal train, which was advancing towards him, when a passenger train, which left Macclesfield at 8.40 a.m. for Manchester, came up at full speed, and ran over him. The driver had whistled, but the unfortunate man took no notice, and was killed on the spot.

SITTINGS AND DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A return moved for by Mr. Brotherton shows that in the Session of 1854-55 the House of Commons sat 135 days and 1044 hours, the average time of sitting having been 7 hours 40 minutes and 38 seconds per diem. The House sat 110 hours after midnight, and the number of entries on the votes was 8974. The House sat 57 hours in December, 22½ in January, 75 in February, 157 in March, 67 in April, 141 in May, 200 in June, 231 in July, and 89 in August. The total number of divisions last Session amounted to 213, of which 147 were on public business before midnight, 56 on the same business after midnight, and 10 on private business.

A RUSSIAN PRIZE.—Some considerable attention was caused on the arrival of one of the Rhone steamers on the 30th ult., at seeing land from her a *fourrier* of the 6th Light Infantry, who had lost his leg in the Crimea, and who was accompanied by a Russian woman of remarkable personal beauty. This woman, whose name he had saved at Kerch, afterwards nursed him with the greatest attention in the hospital at Constantinople, whither she had contrived to follow him. He has decided on marrying her; and he is going with her to his native town, where he intends to establish himself.—*Gazette de Lyon.*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a good deal to say just now, but the unfortunate fact is that there is nobody to say it, or to listen to it. Certainly there never was a greater profusion of topics, diminishing from the colossal importance of a bombardment to the not insignificant proportions of an encroachment upon a park. We have war in two parts of Europe; a rebellion, stirred up by railway officials in India; tyranny going mad in the realms of King Bomba (for whom, it is said, a particularly bitter pill is being prepared); excommunication, submerging—harmless as summer lightning—from the Vatican; Paris, sobering down, after the unexampled excitement of the visit of one Royal stranger, but preparing to welcome another; American Know-Nothings consolidating themselves against the Irish Catholics, and declaring that the Bible shall be the rule of political as well as of personal conduct; negroes presuming to make head against Englishmen, who are glad to invoke French, as elsewhere; Chinese Imperialists putting insurgents to death by thousands, with refinements of torture from which the executioners of Ravallac and Damien might have taken lessons. Surely here are materials for any amount of wise talk; but Wisdom just now has her eye along a double-barrel, and her finger on a hair-trigger.

There was a lady who declared that Parliament ought always to sit, for that the moment it rose the newspapers were filled with nothing but reports of crimes which she never found in her journal during the Session. She had not learned how different is the value of a "Mysterious Occurrence," or a "Singular Outrage," when debates do not occupy eighteen or twenty columns, and when they do. But at this moment public attention is excited by a series of atrocities, all of recent occurrence, and in all of which the red hand of murder has been at work. There is the slow poison case, and the cruel slaughter of a child, and a still more violent deed of adult murder, with several other less remarkable, though scarcely less wicked, histories to be followed out for judgment. In one of them the murderer is yet untraced, and in more than one there has been much delay in obtaining a clue. It is not to be disputed that the average of savage crime is higher than usual at this season. Whether this be accidental, or whether the great disturbing cause which has unsettled so many minds of men in high places, may have had other agencies, is scarcely to be discussed here; but it has long been remarked that a fierce war is always accompanied by an increase of private crime, even where the immediate and material influence of the struggle is unfelt. The Laureate's theory that war produces a healthier condition than peace is somewhat antagonistic to this fact, which, however, is a received portion of the philosophy of history.

Speculations as to the next Speaker of the House of Commons, and discussions as to which probable candidate is the fittest for the post, have been rendered unpractical by the semi-official announcement that Mr. Shaw Lefevre does not as yet intend to become Lord Heckfield. Among the individuals whose claims have been preliminarily considered are Sir George Grey, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Baines, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Spencer Walpole. The second of these gentlemen is a Peelite, the third is scarcely prominent enough to offer himself, and the fourth may reasonably be supposed to look higher. Sir George Grey has really delicate health, and although a man of much talent and the highest character, is by no means suited for an office which, if sometimes calling for the exertion of the intellectual powers, is generally an affair of forms and ceremonies: I doubt whether Sir George Grey would have patience for the work, and am sure he would have none for chattering and petulant members. Mr. Walpole—if the Great Western can spare him—would, *meo iudicio*, be the best man the Commons could choose. He is a person of learning, solemnity, and suavity, very much liked and listened to, even now, late in an exciting debate, with almost as much respect as if he were actually the Speaker. I have seen him instantly obtain the ear of the House, when members of the calibre of Sir Charles Wood or Sir John Pakington would have been impatiently heard amid cries for division.

The two musical festivals are over: Birmingham a grand triumph—Hereford a *fiasco*. Yet I should, privately, have preferred the bad meeting in the old country town to the splendid one in the dirty, extortionate metropolis of machinery, where you are charged half-a-guinea a night for the worst bed-rooms in Europe. But it is in the novel character of the cider-country meeting that the charm lies. If a Festival occurs in fine weather the affair is about as pleasant and picturesque a scene as England can furnish. But then, as it seems to me, you must go to it in a thoroughly lounging spirit, prepared to turn aside from any programme, either of the conductors, or of your own, and to accept any agreeable bit of sight, sound, or sociality that may present itself. You may, if you like, go into the Cathedral as matter of business, get punctually into a good seat, whence you can't get out, have your book and your score before you, be happy that "now in exulting fondness" was taken with due slowness, and be disappointed that the drums got wrong in the "grindstone chorus." And when the last echo of the last note has died, you may go away and take an orderly walk and an early dinner, and be in another good place in the hot Town-hall for the "miscellaneous concert" of the evening. But that, though a very proper course, is not my notion of enjoying a Musical Festival. I like to have the entrée of the old Cathedral at all doors, and I don't want a seat at all, or a book, or a score. I like to stand for a little time in some ancient nook or other, out of sight very likely, and to wait while some glorious chorus comes flooding and foaming round the old massy column one is leaning against, or the clear resonant voice of the *contralto* goes streaming down the nave—and then I like to go away, and stand under the trees in the Cathedral-yard. There, while the bright sun searches into every cranny of the elaborated carving of the tower, and the glossy jackdaws shine in the light, and even the saints, whose noses the Puritans knocked off, look resigned, if not actually happy, on such a glorious day, the great open door of the Cathedral gives one a curious vista. Over the heads of the crowd at the door, over the unaccustomed and magnificent array of fashionable and unfashionable feminine adornments, and just—as one stands—beyond a pillar of monster girth, the very emblem of endurance, and the strangest contrast with the ephemeral scene around it, one can see the still beautiful face of the great Italian lady who has been brought down, at fearful cost, to increase the attraction of the festival. The tower, and the birds, and column, and the prima donna—there is some material for lazy thinking and vague recollection, and you may get lazily back into the Middle Ages, if you like, and gaze indolently into the Cathedral, until, suddenly, a miraculous note flung by that noble voice, reaches you where you stand, and you mutter something about "La Favorita" and lounge away to the river. And when you come back, the "first part" is over, and highly-dressed ecclesiastics, with hospitality worthy of the old monks on whose spoil they flourish, are hurrying everybody into the coolest houses, where gracious matrons and smiling daughters welcome you cordially, but will not let you waste the few precious minutes in talk—"Pray get some wine"—"some fruit"—"some ice;"—and the first cool mouthful convinces you, Dissenter or whatever you are, of the propriety and advantage of an Establishment. Then the refreshed audience go back to their seats. You have, as hath been hinted, no seat; but this time you find your way high up into a gallery, and at the very back of it, and from under the great stained window you observe the whole spectacle, the sea of spectators, from amid which the stern columns arise like rocks, and you listen to the tremendous intonation of a stalwart Teuton, whose figure and voice make him no unfit representative of the stern Hebrew whose language he thunders forth;—and then, idler as you are, as the chorus rises round him to answer his appeal—you go down stairs and get out and look at the Cathedral from another point of view—and, maybe, you wonder what the old cathedral-builders would have thought of a theatrical company singing holy music to an audience ad-

mitted by tickets at a rose-noble a head. And then you lounge to your hotel, and write to your wife—or don't. Now nobody can say that this is a practical, English way of attending a musical festival, but one has spent less pleasant hours than in cathedral precincts after this indefensible fashion.

The growling of everybody who has to transmit a newspaper at the postal regulations of the new system has by no means subsided. One is perpetually being called upon for disbursement, on account of a blunder somewhere. And what a farce it is that you must pay twopence, and perhaps threepence, for sending a paper from Charing-cross to Chancery-lane, while for sending the same paper from Charing-cross to Cork you pay a penny only. The rule is that an "unstamped" newspaper, under four ounces, goes *anywhere* for a penny (under the inland book post regulations), but a "stamped" paper, within a "free delivery," which means three miles round the General Post-office, must pay a penny in addition to its red stamp (under the instructions No. 44—1855), or be charged twopence on delivery. This little summary of the case I myself obtained, *proprio Marte*, from head-quarters; and I wish the subject could be reconsidered by Mr. Rowland Hill.

TO THE GERMANS.—1855.

WHEN next a weathercock will turn 'tis more than vain to ask;
To look into Futurity's a very bootless task;—
But, Germans! we are right to warn, e'en though we may suspect
Our warnings, like Cassandra's, will not have the least effect.

Your hands have held the scroll of Death, since Bloodshed was proclaim'd,
And outraged Earth saw Man bring forth unnatural birth, unshamed,
When from the mischief-hatching brain of him, the Northern Thor,
Pallas, infuriate, sprang forth, caparison'd for war.

In the far East, a cry was heard, and from their slumbers deep
Some started up to slink away—some turn'd again to sleep;
But soon old Ocean bore in pride upon his foaming crest,
Freighted with thousands of brave hearts, the navies of the West.

Two nations—Europe's noblest—(nay start not at the word,
In our life-blood it is written—we have proved it by our sword)—
Foreswore (as ye have done) the Past—heard but the voice that cried,
And in a righteous cause went forth to battle side by side.

Who does not know their story? Has Alma ceased to flow?
Is Inkerman's bleak hill-side laid, like those who held it, low?
Have "the Six Hundred" forced the jaws of Death's dark vale in vain,
That, even to you, we need recall those triumphs o'er again?

Go to the palace of the peer! go to the peasant's cot!
What mean these tears? Has Death been here? O God! where has
he not?

Where did they die? They do not lie beneath the churchyard sod—
No, where they fell; there "they appeal from Tyranny to God."

There, where Sebastopol yet stands—'gainst which the living tide
Of France's, England's chivalry has dash'd itself and died—
Must they rise in ghastly myriads, to witness from the dust
That ye are guilty of their blood?—ye Germans!—Yea, they must!

To your honour, to your promises, we have appeal'd in vain;—
Shame is no shame—lies are not lies—if but your end ye gain.
But blood is God's, and theirs has stain'd your very garments' hem:
They died to save your liberties; and ye—look'd on at them!

But the cry of blood is heard not—what is there ye will hear?
Pity has fail'd to touch your hearts—will Selfishness? will Fear?
Though Huns be hush'd, Italians crush'd, or Poles draw Russian blades.
Vienna! dost forget thy siege? Berlin! thy barricades?

"Where is the Germans' Fatherland?" Is't mid Sans-souci's Halls?
Or where the insulted Danube rolls along Vienna's walls?
Ten million voices cry aloud, from Denmark to Tyrol,
"Where'er the German tongue is heard, lives Germany's free soul!"

Ha! lives it still? In books? In songs? In speeches over wine?
What! in your hearts? Lift up thy voice, "thou free-born German
Rhine!"

O waft the precious burden, great Danube, to thy sea,
And startle Europe with the news that Germany is—free!

Free to oppress—or free to save? It matters much: yet show
Whether you've soul to be a friend, or dare to be a foe;
Throw down the pen which hitherto more than the sword you've prized;
And though you draw to be abhorred, yet cease to be despised.

Ay, grasp the hand ye long have kiss'd, and blood-stain'd though it be,
It cannot make your fatherland less honoured or less free!
Make common cause, enforce new laws of Tyranny on Man,
Get Poles, Hungarians, Lombards, to help you—if you can!

Heed not the tales of foreign fleets which scour the Baltic Sea—
Of armies hovering near your Rhine. What matters? Ye are free!
Rouse all your exiled malcontents from many a secret lair
And bid defiance to the world, free Germans!—if you dare.

O, that we wrong'd you! O that we saw harbour'd for the Russ
Less unmitigated sympathy—less jealousy for us;
No cause but ours ye dare embrace. You will not. O, parade
Your boast of liberty no more, ye last to give it aid!

Land of the mighty Frederick! Proud home of Hapsburg's race!
Ye were not wont, in days gone by, to cause or brook disgrace.
Weigh'd in the balance of great States, O blush whilst we record
Your fathers' sons are "wanting" found because they lack—a sword!

There is a rock, but not of strength, which shadows o'er you both;
And a tree, which is not Liberty's, of Giant Uvas growth;
Its branches wave above your grave—there's poison in its dew—
And lava simmers in that rock to pour itself on you.

The warning has been given. Your aid no more we ask.
God will not suffer us to fall where He has set the task.
Peace shall return to Europe when its Freedom we restore,
And the hands that would have crush'd it are palsied—not before.

But to our work! While victory soars on the eagle's wing,
And to Sardinia's battle-shout Tchernaya's echoes ring,
Our goal in view—we cast no more vain hoping looks behind;
And He who sees and suffers long, have mercy on mankind! R. C. G.

* The German national song by Arndt commences with the words "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland!"

TELEGRAPHIC UNION OF MALTA WITH THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.—A project has been submitted by Signor Benelli, of Turin, to the Governor of Malta, and by him to the British Government, to execute in two months at the expense of £10,000, the junction of Malta with Cagliari by one of the telegraph cables of his own construction. Lord Palmerston has received the proposal most favourably, and has requested of the Governor to be informed, without loss of time, what portion of the estimated amount would be contributed by the island treasury, in the event of the proposal being sanctioned by the authorities at home. Signor Benelli has also proposed a more extended plan of operations, by continuing the chain to Candia, and thence two branch lines—the one to the Dardanelles, the other to Alexandria in Egypt. This latter course would, it estimated, require £60,000 and six months' time.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A guard of honour from the Royal Perthshire Rifles is to be dispatched to Balmoral, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to her Highland residence, and to be stationed there during her stay.

The King of Sardinia is expected in Paris on the 16th inst.

The King of the Belgians, on the occasion of the return of the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, gave a grand dinner at the Palace of Laeken, at which the Ministers and great officers of the Royal household were present.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by her youthful family, will close her visit to the Duchess of Cambridge in a few days, and take her departure for Germany.

Lady Westmoreland, with her family, left Vienna on the 30th ult. for England.

The Archduke Max, attended by the Austrian navy, has arrived at Naples, where he received a most flattering reception from his cousin the Queen, from King Bomba, and the Neapolitan nobles.

The Duchess of Montpensier, accompanied by the Duke of Montpensier, will visit England again next week. The object of their coming is to pass a short time with the ex-Queen of the French at Claremont.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says that the King of Denmark has dropsy in the chest, and that the disease is slowly gaining ground.

Sir Charles Wood arrived at the Admiralty on Monday night, from Ireland, from his tour of inspection.

The French Emperor, by decrees of the 29th ult., has confirmed two nominations to the rank of Officer in the Legion of Honour, and thirteen to that of Knights of the same Order, made by General Pelissier in the Crimea; also the grant of twenty-six military medals by the same General.

The Duke of Buccleuch is about to build a splendid mansion in Whitehall, on the site of Montague House. The cost, it is estimated, will be upwards of £100,000. Mr. Burns, of Edinburgh, architect, has drawn up the plans.

The King of Prussia has sanctioned an extension till September, 1856, of the free importation of corn and flour, the right of which would otherwise expire on the 30th September, 1855.

It is not believed that Abdel-Kader will visit Paris soon. He is said to be seriously ill of cholera at Marseilles.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Mr. William Ritchie, of the Calcutta bar, to be Acting Advocate-General of India during the absence of Mr. Prinsep, with the reversion of the office when a vacancy occurs.

The sculptor Rauch has just completed the monument of the late Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover. The dead monarch lies on the sarcophagus in an Hussar dress, watched by four angels, two praying and two singing.

The Rev. William Vaughan, "Bishop Elect of Plymouth," is to be consecrated at Clifton, on Sunday, 16th Sept. He is in his forty-first year, and is nephew to the late Cardinal Weld.

Three pupils of the Heversham Grammar Schools, named Cowell, Higby, and Godwin, were recently drowned while bathing in Heversham Marsh.

The surveys of the projected railway from Aberdeen to Inverness are now completed, and the average cost is estimated, for a single line of rails, at £2000 per mile.

A working engineer of the name of John Ross, residing in Montreal, claims to have discovered a new motive power which will waft a ship across the Atlantic Ocean in three days.

A monster bell is about to be hung in a wooden tower forty feet high, close to the police-station in the Southampton-dock, to sound an alarm in case of fire breaking out amongst the shipping or warehouses in the docks. The bell will weigh 5 cwt.

The total arrivals of specie during the month of August amounted to £1,337,361; of which sum only £123,023 came from Australia. The recorded shipments during the same period amount to £1,181,933.

Letters from Jassy give a most flourishing account of the present state of Moldavia citing in proof of it, the wonderful harvest of the present year, which is stated to exceed all former ones.

Two youths named Edwin Lister and Robert Lister, brothers, have been found drowned in an exhausted clay-pit at Broad Pill, on the eastward side of the river Avon.

A New York paper has put forth an elaborate estimate that the United States and Canada together will this year have the enormous surplus of 77,200,000 bushels of wheat.

Next Session a bill will be brought forward for regulating the usage of trade and other marks, and to settle the rights and uses of the same, under the control of a public officer, to be called the Master of the Marks.

At the end of the present month Dover Castle will be closed as a prison for debtors, when those who are in custody will be removed to Maidstone County Jail.

The police books show that 741,374 foreigners visited Paris during the Queen's stay.

The number of persons who arrived at Southampton from various parts of the world during August, was 4263; giving an increase on the corresponding month in 1854 of 1053 persons.

The newest Muscovite dodge at Hamburg is to pack a couple of hundredweight of lead into the middle of a large cask of sugar, and it then passes through Prussia into Russia.

The Lake district has seldom been fuller of visitors than at the present time. At Keswick, Bowness, and Ambleside, numbers have been unable to obtain lodgings; and in other localities the demands upon the inns and private lodgings have been no less pressing.

The *Ocean Chief* made the passage from Liverpool to Hobart Town in seventy-two days—the quickest passage ever made.

Colonel Waugh has followed up his recent generosity to the Bournemouth Sanatorium by holding a grand bazaar at his marine residence, Brantsea-castle, Poole, which commenced on Wednesday and terminated on Saturday last. Between £500 and £600 were realised.

M. Bach, Austrian Minister of the Interior, is expected in Paris.

Among other marks of consideration of which Madame Ristori has been the object in Paris, she had the honour to receive a special invitation for the late ball given to her Majesty Queen Victoria at the Hôtel de Ville.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 27th ult. announces that the Carlist Chief, Del Pino, was killed lately in the neighbourhood of Boixol, in Catalonia.

The *Dublin Evening Post* announces the arrival in Dublin of the library of the late Thomas Moore, presented by Mrs. Moore, as a memorial of her husband's taste and erudition, to the Royal Irish Academy.

M. Thalberg is at present at Rio Janeiro, where, by the last advices, he was about to give a series of six concerts.

The late Mr. Hope's splendid mansion in the Rue St. Dominique, Paris, on which he is said to have expended, from first to last, no less than six millions of francs, was sold a few days ago to Baron Scellieres, for the comparatively trifling sum of 1,392,050 f.

Middle. Rachel and her troupe have arrived in New York.

A number of enthusiastic archers propose to establish in Scotland an archery meeting on the basis of the "Grand National Archery Meeting." The first assembling was to be held at Glasgow on the 4th inst.

Champollion's celebrated Calendar has, it is said, been discovered at Medinet Hafra by an American traveller. A colossus of Rameses III. and a granite pavement are also advertised as found.

The *Messageur de Bayonne*, in giving an account of some bull-fights which took place there on the 26th and 27th ult., remarks that the taste for those spectacles, formerly so strong there, is fast declining. The performers were received with loud invectives, and even missiles were thrown at them.

A deputation from the Scottish Temperance League is at present visiting the principal towns in Scotland, for the purpose of collecting statistics in reference to the operation of Forbes Mackenzie's Act.

The *Siecle* speaks of a project for bringing out a new journal in French and English, to be called the *Alliance Industrielle*. This paper will be the organ of the commercial interests of the two nations.

The *Midland Counties' Illustrated News*, a newspaper started in Birmingham a few weeks ago, price 2d., ceased to exist on Saturday last.

The Finland papers announce that, in consequence of the war the University of Helsingfors will be closed this year.

The electric light has not been approved of at Deal as a means of lighting streets, and the use of gas has been resumed.

The Royal rescript to the Danish Diet is published. It expressly guarantees civil and religious liberty, and the freedom of the press; also the right of association.

At the South Shields Brewster Sessions last week, the Bench declined to renew the license of parties keeping music saloons, the superintendent of police declaring that they were a source of crime and dissipation.

Upwards of fifteen thousand reaping machines have been manufactured and sold in the United States this year. The cost of these amounted to 2,000,000 dollars.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ETOILE, ILLUMINATED.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

THE TRANSPORT AND COMMISSARIAT SERVICES IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

SINCE the installation of Sir George Maclean in the place of General Filder, and since the arrival of Admiral Freemantle at Balaklava, questions arising out of the employment and uses of various transport-ships have been discussed, and afford matter for serious consideration. Not long since I noticed the continued stay in harbour of several ships, employed originally as transports, and used after their arrival in the Crimea as store-ships. I cannot pretend to say that an unavoidable expenditure has been incurred in the past use of these vessels as store-ships; but, leaving the past without comment, is it not time to put an end to a system which makes England pay £1000 a month for a ship that only contains 1400 tons of goods, when ample room exists on shore to erect storehouses, which could be put up at a cheap rate if there were hands sufficient to build them? This is no longer the time, indeed, to raise the old and burning question of labour in the Crimea. It has too long been proved that want of labour was the original cause of our misfortunes in the campaign, and that, had we been supported as we ought and might, the camp-roads might have been made, the harbour of Balaklava might have been improved, and every measure taken to ensure the landing and transport of stores of every kind. The question of labour ought no longer to be, as the French say, "à l'ordre du jour." We can no longer admit any excuse on that ground, and if failures or omissions are still charged upon that score, the sooner ought they to be exposed, and the source of complaint dried up.

One example amongst many of large ships lying idle at Balaklava, in the care of the Commissariat or Quartermaster-General, will suffice to enlighten you as to the losses incurred under the present system. The ship *Bucephalus*, transport 127, left England on the 23rd of September, 1854, and, after encountering extremely heavy weather on her voyage, reached Balaklava on the 26th of November. She was hauled into a berth in the harbour, where she lay until the 10th of December before it was thought necessary to commence discharging her. Her boats, it is true, had been employed in the mean time in the transport of sick from the wharves to the vessels appointed to receive them; boats at that time being much in request, and the size and capabilities of those belonging to large ships having much weight in the mind of the authorities when they decided on her movements. Perhaps, in truth, the great size of the long-boat of the *Bucephalus*, and the use to which her other boats were constantly put, may be noted as causes for her detention in harbour. Be that as it may, the *Bucephalus* continued to discharge cargo until the 27th of December, when it was determined to use her as a store-ship, and the crew were daily occupied "taking in and discharging," whilst the boats plied between the sick-wharves. Finally, the Commissariat having laden the ship with stores for which they had no present use, ordered the *Bucephalus* round to Kazatch Bay, where she lay from the 3rd of March to the 1st of June. Her employment during that time is best described in the words of her log-book, which for days together runs thus:—"March 10.—Light variable airs, fine clear weather; crew employed as most requisite, under boat-swain." This employment of the crew, which consists mainly in washing decks, tarring rigging, or spinning yarn, was all that the crew of a large ship of 1000 tons was put to do for three months; except, perhaps, the occasional order from some of the authorities to tow dead cattle out of the bay to sea.

On the 2nd of June the *Bucephalus* was taken into Balaklava again, and her cargo was discharged by order of the Commissariat. She was then transferred to the Quartermaster-General's department, whose active and excellent officer, Captain Gordon, proceeded to load her with blankets, boots and shoes, flannel, clothing, and other things not wanted for immediate use. These stores she discharges daily as they are required, taking in more to fill up the void made by the continual drain of the service. Such is the routine of a store-ship in Balaklava.

A few words now upon the question of expense. The ship itself costs £12,000 per annum. The stores which she takes in are, with considerable labour, landed from the vessel in which they have been brought from England, they are transported to the wharf in front of which the store-ship lies, and fatigue parties take them on board. They are stowed by the crew, and landed again when required. In this process two or three operations are performed which would be needless if there were store-houses on shore. One transfer from the original carrying ship to the store of issue would be all the labour in one instance. In the present practice two transfers are necessary—the labour of carriage, tally, and accounts employs double the number of men really required, and the goods are exposed to wear and tear, equivalent to the certain loss of a portion of them. I point out these facts merely with a view that they may be remedied; and although captains of ships used as store-ships are prone to complain that they are picked out for this service for reasons unfair to themselves, the question must rest on a broader basis than this. At all events, whatever may be the grievances of the commanders of vessels so employed their complaints are amply counterbalanced by the satisfaction of the owners, who, instead of having a ship returned upon their hands to repair at a cost of perhaps £4000 or £5000, are glad to let her lie in harbour with sails unbent, rigging secure, and free from wear and tear, whilst the crew, diminished in number by sickness or desertion, cost no more than two-thirds of the expense required by a ship at sea. In all this the only sufferer is the public purse, which is ever ready to meet demands whether fairly incurred or not. I believe that—partly to meet the objections I have noticed, and partly because tonnage is lower in the market—it has been determined to force the sailing transport to serve at a lower cost than £1 per ton per month; and some vessels have consented to reduce their price to fifteen shillings; but this economy, desirable as it is, is not the only one that circumstances render possible, and reductions in the price of tonnage can be no excuse for the continued grievance of demurrage.

If we turn from the question of transports to those which more particularly concern the Commissariat, there are also many points which have lately been made the subject of inquiry. Standing some evenings since on the deck of a large ship moored to the quay at Balaklava, I observed a boat approach the shore deeply laden with white bags, some of which, having been broken in the carriage, exposed the contents—onions, destined for the army. Two men who were in the boat, having with some trouble piloted her under the maze of warps which stretch from the shore to the ships, lashed her alongside of the quay and left her. Shortly after this a large gang of Croats was told off to land the bags of onions; and they began their work to the number of about thirty men. They were led by an old Croat, whose badge of authority was a stick. His first exercise of office was the laying out of a handkerchief which was instantly filled with onions. The leader having helped himself, the whole gang of Croats did the same thing, and in the course of a few minutes the sacks were landed—minus, perhaps, the contents of four, which found their way into the pockets of the Croats. It was ludicrous to notice some of these, stuffed all over with round protuberances utterly unaccountable as part of the human frame. Whilst this was proceeding a sentry stood over the place, whilst an officer of the Commissariat sat quietly by in a little wooden box, either unaware or pretending not to see what theft was taking place. I had the curiosity to land and speak to the sentry; who said that so long as the "gaffer," as he called the Commissariat officer, was there, he could not interfere. "But," he added, "Very few onions leave this wharf when he goes, I can tell you." This scene is only one amongst many of a similar kind taking place all over the wharves. Sacks of barley are broken and unaccounted for; potatoes are missing in large numbers, and no one knows where they go to. I have no doubt, however, that the chiefs at the Commissariat-office are not answer-

able for all this; and still they have to answer for the disappearance of certain things; and then the question arises, how are the deficiencies in the potatoes, the onions, and the barley accounted for? There is the weather, which may be said to destroy many things on the wharves—that may be a fertile excuse for losses and thefts; then the water rises in the harbour with a south-west wind; breakages of sacks take place, and so an immense mass of stores disappear; and the disappearance is probably accounted for in the same way that lost ships are—"by the visitation of God." This forcibly reminds me of a scene I witnessed not long since between three soldiers, two of whom were heaving a cask of bottled beer on to a pack-mule. As they were doing so, a third joined the party, and thus addressed them:—"I say, mates, that's rather heavy." "It is." "I wonder it ain't made a fall yet." "It has made a fall." "But it ain't broken. Can't you make it fall again?" Of course the cask had a fall in a few minutes, and the soldiers had a drink. I should like to be able to give you the difference in the Commissariat accounts between the quantities of each species of provisions landed at Balaklava and the quantities issued. The quantities remaining in store would, if given, form the materials for a pretty little arithmetical problem, out of which you might deduce what is actually lost to the country by deficiencies—no matter from what source arising—as they occur in the Crimea. The loss from deficiencies is calculated at seven millions sterling since the commencement of the war. How would private merchants stand this?

WAR OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 170.)

SHADFORTH (Colonel Thomas), of the 57th Regiment, was killed in the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June. The following letter from his brother officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, to Colonel Shadforth's widow affords a feeling and elegant testimony to the esteem with which Colonel Shadforth was regarded by his regiment, and the courage with which he led them to the assault:—

Camp before Sebastopol, June 18th.
My dear Mrs. Shadforth,—I trust the report from other sources will have prepared you to receive the painful intelligence it becomes my duty to convey to you. When I look to the sincere regard all the officers and men of the 57th Regiment felt for our lamented Colonel, it is with unfeigned grief that I am obliged to inform you that he is no more. His gallant spirit fled while leading his men to the unfortunate and unsuccessful attack on the Redan this day. As a soldier, his thirty years' service in the 57th Regiment has endeared him to officers and men. His remains were brought up by his attached men, and they will be interred to-morrow, in the cemetery attached to the Division, where our late Colonel Goldie and Lieut-General Cathcart already rest in a soldier's grave. Pray accept my deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolence for your irreparable loss; and believe me your faithful servant, HENRY J. WARRE, Lieut.-Col. 51st Regiment.

Affecting as this letter is, one from Shadforth to his wife and children the night before he died the hero's death is more affecting still: a remarkable letter—one that it is scarcely possible to peruse without tears; for it breathes the holy spirit of a Christian warrior, and displays in the modern soldier all the fervent piety of a St. Louis or a Sir Philip Sidney. In this beautiful letter Shadforth, the night before the assault, thus takes leave of his family:—

Before Sebastopol, June 17, 9 p.m.
My own beloved Wife and dearly-loved Children,—At one o'clock to-morrow morning I head the 57th to storm the Redan. It is, as I feel, an awfully perilous moment to me; but I place myself in the hands of our gracious God, without whose will a sparrow cannot fall to the ground. I place my whole trust in Him. Should I fall in the performance of my duty, I fully rely on the precious blood of our Saviour, shed for sinners, that I may be saved through Him. Pardon and forgive me, my beloved ones, for anything I may have said or done to cause you one moment's unhappiness. Unto God I commend my body and soul, which are His; and should it be His will that I fall in the performance of my duty, in the defence of my Queen and country, I most humbly say, "Thy will be done." God bless you and protect you; and my last prayer will be that He, of His infinite goodness, may preserve me to you. God ever bless you, my beloved Eliza and dearest children; and if we meet not again in this world, may we all meet in the mansion of our Heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ. God bless and protect you; and ever believe me your affectionate husband and loving father, THOMAS SHADFORTH.

A few hours after this was penned its writer was no more, but his own perfect valour, and the bereavement of those he loved so well, were not unnoticed. Her Majesty, with an ever-anxious consideration for those who suffer in her cause, signed at once a warrant granting a pension of £200 a year to Mrs. Shadforth, and intimated that she will take advantage of any future opportunity which may occur to manifest her appreciation of Colonel Shadforth's services. Colonel Shadforth had hereditary connection with the 57th—his father, who was severely wounded at Albuera, having for thirty-two years served in it. Two of his brothers were also officers in the same regiment.

TYLDEN (Colonel Richard), of the Royal Engineers, C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was born on the 22nd of November, 1819. He was the second son of the late Brigadier-General Tylden of the Royal Engineers, and Leicena (his first wife), eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Stede-hill, in the county of Kent. Colonel Tylden entered the Military Academy at Woolwich, as a Cadet, in 1834; he became a Colonel, a C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, the 29th of June, 1855. After being on foreign service at Corfu in 1840, he was, in 1847, ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until 1854. His service of five years at the Cape was highly distinguished. He there, with a small detachment of Sappers and Miners, about twenty mounted Burghers, and two or three hundred Fingoes, attacked and completely routed a body of 2000 Kaffirs under the warlike chief Sandilla, and thus secured the safety of the Amatola district entrusted to his command. This was the first and most successful general action with the Kaffirs during the war, and, speaking of this brilliant exploit, Sir Harry Smith thus expressed himself:—"If anything dashing is to be done, Tylden is the man to do it." At the close of the war Tylden got leave to return to England, but remained at home a very short time, he in three weeks from his arrival joined the Russian campaign as a Brigade Major. He was present at the landing of the army in the Crimea, and at the battle of the Alma, and two days after that battle he had the melancholy satisfaction of being with his gallant father when he died of cholera. On arriving before Sebastopol Colonel Tylden had the command of the right British attack. From that time until he received his fatal wound he was never absent from the trenches, was present at every skirmish and sortie that took place near his batteries, and particularly distinguished himself in the attack and capture of the enemy's rifle-pits and ambuscades in April last. In the attack of the 18th of June he was most severely wounded in both legs, from the effects of which he died at Malta on the 2nd ult. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Burton Tylden, left England for the Crimea the very day she received the news of his being severely wounded, and had the melancholy satisfaction of being with him when his gallant spirit left its mortal abode.

HAMMET (Commander Lacon Usher), R.N., was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the 17th August, whilst in command of the right attack of the batteries of the Naval Brigade. A cannon-shot struck him while he was gallantly encouraging his men to stand to their guns in the face of the severe fire from the Russian batteries. His premature death is much lamented by his brother officers, by whom he was deservedly beloved. Commander Hammet was present at the siege and capture of St. Jean d'Acre; and, in the last Borneo war, as First Lieutenant of the *Serpent*, of which ship he was for some time Acting Commander, he served in the Baltic last year as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Plumridge, who mentioned him most honourably in his despatches. He was born July 6th, 1820, and was the youngest son of the late Mr. James Edalle Hammet, banker, of Lombard-street, and descended, on the mother's side, from the ancient family of the Forsters, of Bam-borough Castle, in Yorkshire. He was also nephew to that distinguished officer the late Admiral Sir Thomas Usher.

PREPARATIONS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.—The Piedmontese Government is actively making arrangements for the demands of a winter campaign. It has lately purchased two hundred wooden barracks at Marseilles, at the rate of 950 fr. a-piece, capable of lodging forty men each. These, however, are only intended for hospitals and stores. For the men it is likely that corrugated iron will be substituted for wood, by which a great saving will be effected, not only in the first cost, but in the freight to Balaklava, and the far greater portability of the material will considerably increase the chance of its reaching the Camp thence, while the risk from fire will be obviously much diminished. A barrack of this kind, large enough to hold two hundred men, would not weigh more than six tons, and might be put together with strong, rough materials by the men themselves in a few hours, and the expense would be little more than half that of the wooden huts. The objection generally made to iron has been that it is not so good a preservative from the changes of temperature as wood; but, as the great desideratum sought is to secure a good waterproof dwelling for soldiers in winter, and as iron is much better for this end than wood, and is so very much easier of carriage, besides not offering a temptation to consumption as fuel, it might be hoped that it would really be applied to the purpose for which it was sent out. In a model of one of these iron barracks, erected here for the inspection of the Government, there is a double tier of hammocks for the men, which very much economises space, and gives a more comfortable and healthier bed than the inclined-plane floors.—Letter from Turin, Aug. 29.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL TICKELL.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD TICKELL, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, died on the 3rd ult., at his residence, Ravensworth-lodge, Cheltenham, in his seventy-first year, having been born on the 10th of September, 1784. He was son of Thomas Tickell, Esq., of the county of Kildare, in Ireland, and great-grandson of Tickell the poet, who was the friend of Addison. He first entered the Army as Lieutenant of Artillery, in August, 1803; was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Corps of Engineers on the 1st of September, 1803; and rose to the rank of Major-General on the 23rd of November, 1841; and of Lieutenant-General on the 11th of November, 1851. General Tickell served during the Mahrattah campaign of 1804-5; was present at the battle of Deig, siege and capture of that place, and pursuit of Holkar into the Punjab under Lord Lake. He shared gloriously at various subsequent sieges and actions in India. Lieutenant-General Tickell was twice married, and leaves a widow and thirteen children to lament his loss.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THIS well-known political partisan died on the 30th ult., in the 60th year of his age. He was formerly, from 1832 to 1835, representative for the county of Cork, and was afterwards elected for the town of Nottingham in 1847. In Parliament he rendered himself conspicuous by the violence of his declamation, and throughout the country by his demagogic speeches and agitation. To him the notable Land Scheme, so calamitous in its results, owed its existence; and in his great oration of the 10th April, 1848, originated the famous muster of the special constables. At that time so formidable was the movement considered that the Government offices and the Bank of England were actually armed and fortified. Feargus O'Connor was second son of the late Roger O'Connor (the last tenant of Dangan, county Meath, the celebrated seat of the Wellesleys), and nephew of Arthur O'Connor, who was so deeply implicated in the Irish rebellion as to be compelled to expatriate himself. His grandfather, Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, co. Cork, who married Anne, sister of Lord Longueville, was fourth son of William Conner, Esq., of Connerville, M.P. for Bandon, and grandson of Daniel Conner, of Bandon, merchant, who realised a large fortune, and purchased considerable estates. The unfortunate gentleman whose death we record, was declared in 1853 by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, to be of unsound mind; and by the kind interference of a few friends he was placed with Dr. Tukey, of Manor-house, Chiswick, whence he was recently removed by his sister, Miss O'Connor.

In former years Mr. Feargus O'Connor was a member of the Irish bar, and the editor and proprietor of the *Northern Star*, a newspaper now defunct.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT NICKLE.

NEWS has arrived of the death, in May last, of Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, Commander of the Forces at Melbourne. This gallant officer entered the Army in Dec. 1798, as Ensign in the 88th. In 1807 he volunteered and led the forlorn hope at Buenos Ayres, and was severely wounded in the assault. Two years afterwards he embarked with the 88th for the Peninsula, and served throughout the whole of the campaigns from 1809 to 1814. At Toulouse he received a dangerous wound; and, proceeding subsequently to America, he was again wounded, leading the advance across the Sarinac river. In 1837, when the insurrection broke out in Canada, Sir Robert Nickle went out to that colony; and in 1853 was appointed Commander of the Forces in Australia. There his energetic and conciliatory conduct tended in a most remarkable degree to the quelling of the riots at the gold-diggings of Ballarat. From his first military exploit—the leading of the forlorn hope, before he was twenty-one—to the period of his death, at the age of seventy, his military career was eminently serviceable to his country and honourable to himself.

ADMIRAL EKINS.

SIR CHARLES EKINS, Admiral of the Red, G.C.B., K.W.N., who died recently, aged eighty-six, was son of the late Dr. Ekins, Dean of Carlisle. He entered the Navy in 1781, and was present at the action off the Dogger Bank, and at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1796, while commanding the *Ferret*, 14, he captured *l'Elisabete* privateer. He became a Post Captain in 1796, and was appointed to the *Amphitrite* frigate, in which ship he took several privateers. He was at the reduction of Surinam in August, 1799; he obtained possession of the Devil's Islands, on the coast of Cayenne; and he assisted at the seizure of St. Martin's, in March, 1801. He subsequently escorted a convoy of two hundred sail from the West Indies, and commanded the defence in the Baltic, and wintered there on one occasion. In 1815, Captain Ekins was appointed to the *Superb*, 78, and selected by Lord Exmouth to accompany him in the expedition to Algiers, where his ability and valour placed him among the most conspicuous, and where he was for the second time wounded. For his conduct at Algiers he was created a C.B., and K.W.N. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1819, was nominated K.C.B. in 1831, and enjoyed a good-service pension since 1851. In 1824, Admiral Ekins published his well-known work, "Naval Battles Reviewed." The gallant Admiral married, in 1810, a daughter of John A. Parly, Esq., of Stone-hall, Devon, but left no family.

GENERAL TREMENHEERE.

GENERAL TREMENHEERE, late of the Royal Marines, whose demise has been recently noticed, was the oldest officer in her Majesty's service, having received his commission in January, 1779. He served in the Dutch war in 1781, and was in the action of the Dogger Bank. He subsequently was employed in the West Indies, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Curaçoa, on its surrender to the British squadron under Lord Hugh Seymour, in 1794. He was afterwards engaged in the affair off Brest with the squadron under the command of Sir Richard Strachan. General Tremeneheere was appointed, by William IV., one of his Aides-de-Camp, and was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He also received a good-service pension of £300 a year.

DR. FOX, PROVOST OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE Rev. Dr. Fox, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, died at the Provost's lodgings, on the 4th ult., in the eighty-first year of his age. Dr. Fox never took any prominent part in University matters, and was rather of a retired character, but was greatly beloved in his College, to which he was warmly attached. Dr. Fox was educated at St. Bees' School, Cumberland, whence he was elected on the foundation at Queen's College. He took his B.A. degree in 1798, and his M.A. in 1802. He was elected a Fellow of the College, and was for many years Senior Fellow on the foundation, and held it in conjunction with the headship of Northleach School. In 1827 he was elected Provost of Queen's College, on the death of Dr. Collinson; and shortly afterwards took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. He held the Provostship for twenty-eight years; and, at the time of his death, was one of the delegates of the press. Dr. Fox, as a proof of his attachment to his place of education, as well as to his College, and his desire to benefit them permanently, founded an exhibition of the value of £30 per annum for natives of Cumberland or Westmorland educated at the school at Bees.

COLONEL BLAKE.

COLONEL FREDERICK R. BLAKE, C.B., of the 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, died on the 24th ult., at Rottingdean, Sussex, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The gallant Colonel was the second son of the late William Blake, Esq., of Danesbury, Herts. At the breaking out of the war he proceeded to the East in the command of his regiment, and at the battle of the Alma he led his men with brilliant and able daring. The Colonel continued to serve in the Camp before Sebastopol until his shattered health, combined with a severe attack of fever, compelled him to return home. The effects of the fever eventually proved fatal to him.

MISS LOVETT.

ELIZABETH, eldest and sole surviving daughter of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart., of Liscombe, Bucks, died on the 18th ult., at Liscombe House, in that county. At the demise of the late Sir Jonathan Lovett, of Liscombe, who was created a Baronet the 23rd October, 1781, and died the 12th January, 1812, leaving daughters only, the male representation of the Lovett family devolved on Sir Jonathan's brother, the Rev. Verney Lovett, D.D., of Kingswell, Vicar of Lismore and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. It eventually came to Richard Donoughmore Lovett, Esq., the present heir male and representative. Miss Lovett, the subject of this notice, was the first who took the Buckinghamshire property under will, the entail having previously kept it in the direct male line for nearly 500 years.

** In addition to the notice given of the late William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., it should be stated that the eldest son of that learned and lamented lawyer is the Rev. W. Selwyn, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., and three of his four sons were Chancellor's medalists, or the first classical scholars, in the University of Cambridge, each in his year, a circumstance probably unprecedented in any other family.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHEERNAYA.

War Department, Sept. 3, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, Aug. 21, 1855.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 18th inst. I was unable to give a detailed account of the part taken by the Sardinian troops in the battle of the Tchernaya as I could have wished. I have since received General La Marmora's report, of which I have now the honour to send you a copy. The killed and wounded of the Russian army exceed, if anything, the number I originally stated. An armistice was granted to enable the enemy to bury the dead, and vast quantities were carried away.

The fire from the batteries of the Allies has been very effective, and the result attained has been sufficient to enable the works against the place to progress satisfactorily.

I beg to inclose the list of casualties to the 19th inst. Major McGowan, 93rd Highlanders, who was reported by me as missing, in my despatch of the 11th inst., I have since ascertained was attacked whilst posting his sentries in advance of the trenches, wounded severely, and made prisoner.

I have, &c.,
The Lord Panmure, &c., &c., &c.JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.

SARDINIAN ARMY.

Head-Quarters of the Expeditionary Forces in the East,
Kadikoi, August 17, 1855.

Sir,—The interest which you are so kind to evince in everything relating to the Sardinian Expeditionary Army makes it imperative upon me to inform your Excellency of the share taken by the troops under my command in the engagement on the Tchernaya yesterday.

Upon receiving the report of Colonel Dessaint, attached to the French head-quarters, which you were good enough to communicate to me on the evening of the day before yesterday, and by which we were led to expect very shortly an attack on the line of the Tchernaya, I at once gave orders that my troops should be under arms yesterday morning at an earlier hour than usual.

At break of day our outposts stationed on the Mamelon which commands Tchorgoun were enveloped in a well-sustained fire of artillery, which proceeded from three batteries posted opposite the breastworks by which our outposts were covered, and on the two Mamelons further to the right, which form the two banks of the Souliou. They were at the same time vigorously charged by three Russian columns, which came on with fixed bayonets, and attacked our breastworks in front and rear. The men composing these columns carried ladders with them to scale the parapets. The preconcerted signal of alarm was immediately given; and the troops took up the positions which had been assigned to them in anticipation of this attack.

I begged his Excellency Osman Pacha to bring up the Turkish troops which were stationed furthest off; and I ordered the fourth battalion of Riflemen (Bersagliers) to the support of our outposts, which only consisted of three companies, in order that these latter might be enabled to hold their ground as long as possible, and thus give us time to complete our arrangements.

Attacked in the rear by the enemy's artillery, and charged by three columns of infantry, the outposts, after an hour's fighting, fell back, the reinforcements I had sent to them greatly facilitating their retreat. At the same time I made every effort to silence the enemy's guns. In this endeavour I was assisted by the Turkish field-pieces from Alsou, and by the English battery, with which you were good enough to reinforce us. Several of the enemy's ammunition waggons exploded between seven and eight o'clock.

In the meantime the Russians had stationed fresh batteries near the centre of their position, and had opened a most effective fire of artillery on the tede-pont at Trektir, and on the French portions on our left. A column of infantry, under cover of this fire, attacked the Mamelon, which formed the extreme right of General D'Herbillion's division. This first column had crossed the Tchernaya, and surmounted the steep ascent of the Mamelon in spite of the fire of the tirailleurs, when it was vigorously attacked by the French troops in support, and hurled back, broken and disordered, into the Tchernaya.

As I considered, from the subsequent disposition of the enemy's forces, that he only intended to make a demonstration of artillery before our position, while he concentrated his infantry chiefly on the extreme right of the Third Division (Fauchoux's), on which point a second column was now advancing, I ordered a portion of my Fifth Brigade, under the command of General Mailard, to march to the support of the right wing of the French, and I posted two of our batteries in a position whence they could obtain an oblique fire upon the Russians. At the same time I requested the English cavalry to move down into the plain to be in readiness to charge. I had given similar orders to my own cavalry.

When the soldiers of my Fifth Brigade arrived at the Mamelon they found that the enemy's attack had been already repulsed; but the fire of the two batteries of the Second Division (Trotti) appeared to do great execution on the second Russian column, which, checked in front by the French troops, and harassed in the rear by the fire of our batteries and the musketry of our battalions, fell back in the greatest disorder. I then ordered some of our battalions to advance under cover of the riflemen (Bersagliers), but I was requested to countermand this movement.

The enemy, repulsed at all points, commenced the retreat. One column, which appeared to me to consist of a division, retreated by the valley of the Souliou. Another division, the one which had attacked our outposts and the French right in the morning, fell back upon the zigzag Mamelon; while a third division followed the road which leads to Mackenzie's Farm.

I took advantage of this state of things to reoccupy with my troops the zigzag Mamelon; in which design I succeeded perfectly, in spite of the imposing force which the enemy still retained on that point. In the meantime, three battalions of Turkish troops advanced into the valley of Tchorgoun, to replace the battalion of Cialdini's brigade, which was occupying the heights of Karlooka.

Later in the day I crossed the Tchernaya with four squadrons, and marching in a parallel line with the zigzag Mamelon, came upon the old Russian redoubt, whence I could easily discern, at a little distance before us, a very fine array of regular cavalry, supported by horse artillery. It was distributed in twelve separate bodies, and must have been composed of at least fifty squadrons. This cavalry did not fall back on Mackenzie's road till the whole of the infantry and artillery had effected their retreat.

The losses sustained by our troops, a portion only of whom was engaged, were very considerable. They amount to about two hundred men placed hors de combat; and I impute the fact of our not having lost more men mainly to the works with which we fortified our position, and to the batteries of heavy guns which you were so obliging as to lend us for their defence. It is, however, my painful duty to announce to your Excellency that Count Montevicchio, the General commanding the Fourth Brigade, is mortally wounded; a ball passed through his chest.

Pray accept, General, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

LA MARMORA,
The General Commanding-in-Chief the Sardinian Expeditionary Forces.

To his Excellency the General Commanding-in-Chief the English Army.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN 15TH AUGUST.

WOUNDED.—Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Charles G. Blane, slightly.
RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES,
KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM THE 17TH TO THE 19TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.

KILLED:

Captain Anthony Oldfield, Royal Artillery, August 17.
Aug. 17.—2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Sergeant John Armstrong. 3rd: Private George Wilson. 18th: Private Joseph Clarke. 23rd: Corporal John Shave. 28th: Private Joseph Mulholland. 31st: Privates William Potter, James Goom, Edward Nello, Henry Richards. 34th: Private John Maycock. 47th: Private Hugh Mully. 49th: Private John Morrow. Royal Artillery: Gunners Richard Armstrong, James Keith, John Watson, Jeremiah Yates, James Munies. Royal Sappers and Miners: Privates William Collins, Henry Masters. Aug. 18.—9th Foot: Privates Brian McCormick, Thomas McGaughan. 23rd: Private Thomas Reese. 33rd: Corporal John Mara. 88th: Privates Patrick Fegan, John Hough. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal Dennis Shea; Private David Tunstall. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private Michael McNamara.
Aug. 19.—1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Privates John Copperwhite, Joseph Pass. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Private John Bulce. 42nd: Private Patrick Hanrahan. 72nd: Private Alexander Law. 79th: Private David Marshall.

WOUNDED:

Aug. 17.—3rd Foot: Lieut. J. B. Dennis, mortally; Lieut. B. J. Caldecott, slightly. 28th: Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Baumgartner, slightly. 77th: Lieut. R. P. Armstrong, slightly. Royal Artillery: Brevet-Major C. S. Henry, severely.
Aug. 18.—57th: Lieut. and Adjutant W. Derman, mortally, since dead.
Aug. 19.—1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Captain F. Baring, slightly. Royal Artillery: Lieut. C. E. Scott, slightly.
Aug. 17.—3rd Foot: Sergeant James O'Shea, slightly; Privates Hugh Baxter, mortally; Lewis Tugwell, dangerously; Dennis O'Keefe, severely; Edward Rourke, John Hughes, Allen Manvell, Charles Morrow, slightly. 4th: Privates William Doolan, severely; Robert Edwards, James Hunt, slightly. 7th: Privates Richard Hooten, George Spear, slightly. 18th: Corporal Michael Rourke, severely; Privates William Hamilton, severely; John Lawlot, Thaddeus Singleton, slightly. 23rd: Privates William Arden, James Murphy, severely; Patrick Whelan, Michael Vaughan, John Farmer, John Woodall, slightly. 28th: Sergeant Patrick Flynn, slightly. 30th: Privates Matthew Walker, dangerously; Edward Fitzgerald, slightly. 31st: Sergeants Dennis M'Carthy, William Maloney, slightly. Corporal Patrick White, slightly; Privates John Flannagan, John Cardie, Cornelius Dalury, Lewis Prince, slightly. 34th: Privates David Lettner, severely; Daniel Curry, slightly. 38th: Private Hugh O'Neill, slightly; 41st: Sergeant James Anderson, slightly. Corporal Francis Dowling, slightly. Privates Wm. Greg, Andrew Erwin, slightly; Henry Turner, severely. 46th: Sergeant Wm. Grogan, severely; Lance Corporal Thomas O'Brien, severely. 47th: Privates Michael Caulfield, dangerously; John Kelly, slightly; Wm. Fitzpatrick, John Conroy, severely. 49th: Privates Patrick M'Gann, dangerously; George Ball, Daniel O'Neil, Michael Mullins, severely. 55th: Privates James Alden, dangerously; Michael Flannagan, slightly. 57th: Sergeant Wm. Walde, dangerously; Private Nicholas Rowe, severely. 62nd: Corporal Wm. Smith, slightly. 68th: Private Cornelius Reardon, slightly. 77th: Privates Edward Smith, Robert Storey, dangerously; Michael Walsh, Dennis Tobin, Samuel Mitchell, Patrick Mitchell, Owen Sullivan, slightly; Neil M'Vicker, severely.

88th: Private John O'Brien, slightly. 9th: Private James Joyce, slightly. Second Battalion Rifle Brigade: Corporal J. Rowe, slightly; Bugler J. Eite, slightly; Privates Septimus Bland, dangerously; Henry Wilson, John Little, Thomas Bone, Charles Jacobs, Samuel Johnstone, George Morgan, Daniel M'Carthy, Edward Kent, Adam Brockbridge, John White, slightly; Thomas Roberts, Frederick Oadon, Frederick M'Evoy, severely. Royal Artillery: Sergeant Joseph Mansfield, slightly; Corporal Robert Sprowl, slightly; Bombardiers Andrew Todd, William Phelps, John Mulligan, James Armour, William M'usley, Daniel M'Kee, Patrick M'Kenna, Edward St. Clair, A. Findlay, Walter Thorburn, severely; Henry Stanley, John Cobb, Charles Ford, slightly. Gunners William Lodge, Jonathan Sanderson, Alfred Edmondson, John George, John Horigan, John Garrod, Thomas Watkins, Richard Wilson, Robert Batfield, John Lewis, William Thompson, William Whitlow, William Spence, Robert Taylor, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Second Corporal Henry B. Smith, severely; Lance-Corporal Edward M'Guire, severely; Privates Peter Delaney, John Lloyd, slightly.

Aug. 18.—4th Foot: Private G. Latcham severely. 9th: Privates Jos. Hackenwall, Gilbert Semmon, Kelton M'Evoy, severely. 18th: Private William Liddie, slightly. 24th: Privates William Jones, Michael O'Neill, Job Whitmore, slightly. 21st: Private James M'Kenzie, severely. 23rd: Corporal David Gibbs, dangerously; Privates Edmund Dwyer, Thomas West, John Mooney, slightly. 28th: Private Patrick Cantwell, severely. 31st: Private Peter Donnelly, severely; Joseph Caremore, Thomas Thornton, slightly. 33th: Private Joseph Root, severely. 48th: Sergeant Michael Morris, slightly. 57th: Private Wm. Wright, slightly. 68th: Private Adam Bowerd, slightly. 77th: Privates Wm. Dickey, Henry Brooks, slightly. 88th: Drummer Michael M'Carra, severely; Privates Michael Fuly, dangerously; Henry Percell, Michael Garry, severely; J. Dacey, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Isaac Staffin, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Privates Peter Sutton, severely; John Westly, William Graham, Samuel Collins, William Phillips, Thomas Leonard, slightly. Royal Artillery: Corporals John Ackland, William Madden, slightly; Bombardier William Simpson, slightly; Gunners Thomas Sedgewick, John M'Callcock, Henry Young, Henry Word, J. M'Ginnis, severely; H. M'Avie, Thomas Murray, John Smith, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Lance-Corporal Joseph Finch, slightly.

Aug. 19.—3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Privates Henry Martin, Henry Lucas, severely. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards: Privates John Robert Gillespie, John Spinks, slightly; Joseph White, dangerously; Thomas Hanby, John Copp, severely. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Corporal James M'Dougall, dangerously. Privates John Brown, severely; Henry Dickers, slightly. 1st Battalion 1st Foot: Corporal W. Sullivan, severely. Private Benjamin Booty, slightly. 17th: Corporal Matthew Hogan, slightly. Privates Thomas M'Kowen, Henry Clayton, slightly. 18th: Privates John Kerry, William M'Crackin, slightly. 28th: Private Thomas Jackson, severely. 38th: Private Matthew Healey, James Lowe, slightly; John Cooke, Thomas Lowe, severely. 42nd: Privates Peter Ingram, severely; John Graham, John Williamson, slightly. 44th: Sergeant Oscar Kelly, slightly. 47th: Corporal Thomas Keefe, slightly. Private Archibald Holden, slightly. 48th: Privates William Faulkner, Edward Lister, John Treacy, slightly. 49th: Sergeant Edmund Polard, severely; Lance-Sergeant William Hunter, slightly. Privates William Siddons, severely; William Watt, dangerously. 68th: Lance-Corporal Rodrik Donoghue, severely; Privates Joseph Kelly, slightly; Thomas M'Keeverney, severely. 70th: Privates William Hastie, severely; James M'Millan, William Kelly, Charles M'ulloch, James Lindsay, Thomas Leath, James Gortley, Alexander Maxwell, slightly. 90th: Private James Henton, slightly. 98th: Privates Edward Neil, John Leith, Peter Cathro, Thomas Griffin, slightly; Thomas Middleton, severely. 95th: Corporal Patrick Keane, slightly; Lance-Corporal John Byrne, severely. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private John Wilson, slightly. Royal Artillery: Sergeant Thomas Fletcher, slightly; Gunners Samuel Sims, Robert Holdham, Richard Lee, severely; John Wallace, Joseph Crease, slightly.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE.

18th Aug.—Wounded: Michael Stanley, A.B., Rodney, severely; George Shawer, A.B., William Pearson, A.B., Rodney, slightly; John Melida, ord., London, slightly, on the 17th. Contused: Richard Hudsmith, A.B., Rodney, severely; Joseph Conway, ord., Francis Cotter, A.B., Queen, slightly.

Aug. 19.—Wounded: Mr. H. F. Hovenden, acting mate, Rodney, slightly; Rd. Beagley, ord., Queen, slightly; James Atkins, A.B., Alden, slightly; Thomas Lawrence, A.B., Rodney, slightly; William McLeod, A.B., Queen, dangerously; William Nash, A.B., London, severely; Charles Walsh, leading seaman, Alden, severely. Contused: John Wyburn, A.B., Rodney, slightly.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Admiralty, September 4, 1855.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic:—

Duke of Wellington, in Nargen, Aug. 27, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Warden, of her Majesty's ship *Ajax*, inclosing a report, detailing the proceedings of Captain Henry C. Otter, in her Majesty's ship *Firefly*, before Brandon, the seaport of Wassa, in the Gulf of Bothnia, which are highly creditable to that officer, and to the officers and crew under his command; and I beg leave to recommend to the favourable notice of their Lordships the gallant conduct of Lieutenants Edward Burstal and John Ward, as well as that of Mr. John A. Bull, second master, and Mr. James W. Salter, the gunner, on the occasion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. S. DUNDAS,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Ajax, in Fogle Fiord, August 22, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you the accompanying report of Captain Otter, of the *Firefly*, of his proceedings between the 27th July and 11th instant, at Brandon, in the neighbourhood of Wassa, whilst temporarily occupying that part of the station, together with a list of vessels taken, and property and vessels otherwise destroyed; and I desire to draw your favourable notice to this report, as it bears witness to the zeal and energy of Captain Otter in the performance of this service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRED. WARREN.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B., &c.

Her Majesty's ship *Firefly*, Kersoren Beacon, August 11, 1855.

Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that after leaving Fogle Fiord, on the 27th ult., I communicated with her Majesty's ship *Harrier*, and his Imperial Majesty's corvette *D'Assas*, on their stations; and on the evening of the 31st dispatched her Majesty's ship *Driver* to you from Noorskas Light. At ten a.m. on August 1st I anchored her Majesty's ship *Firefly* half a mile outside of Kersoren Beacon, and with the two paddle-box boats and the gig, accompanied by Lieut. Ward and Mr. Bull, pushed on to the south-east. On our way we got information of a large barque at anchor to the eastward of Wasklöt, and also that there was a military force in the neighbourhood. On arriving within two miles from Brandon, a telegraph was observed on a small island in Korsham Fiord, signalling with three large balls, and on pulling in towards it, two men in a boat pushed off from the land with a flag of truce; fortunately I did not fire, for the flag was so large I mistook it for the boat's mainsail, and concluded they were trying to escape. This very improper opportunity of fusing a flag of truce could not be recognised, and I ordered the telegraph to be cut down, but released the men and their boat. No time was now to be lost as the signal had been answered from the main; I therefore pushed on with all expedition, and on rounding the east point of Wasklöt, observed the object of our search in the mud, which with little difficulty was got off, and towed out of range of any guns that could be brought to bear. The prize proved to be the *Vides*, of 300 tons, with from 200 to 300 casks of tar on board. At midnight two Russian deserters came on board, and stated the troops had moved off to Wassa, on seeing the boats approaching, thinking an attack was contemplated on that place.

At 8.30 a.m., 2nd August, I returned to the *Firefly*, and immediately got under way for Kersoren Fiord, but the navigation was so difficult that it was not until 5.30 p.m. I came alongside the prize. At 8.30 p.m. I weighed, and proceeded towards Brandon, the seaport of Wassa, and a great shipbuilding place. It had immense magazines on an island, separated by a very narrow deep-water channel from the town, with a custom-house and barracks. At midnight, anchored within 400 yards of the town, and sprung the broadside to enfilade the channel and protect the boats, which were sent under Lieutenant Ward to examine the magazines. Some of them were opened, and found to be empty; others contained coal, tar, resin, salt, spars, anchors and cables, boats, salt fish, hawser, and numerous piles of 3-inch deals; but no sails or rigging, as we were led to expect. On a few of the principal inhabitants joining us on the island they were told that the sails of the barque must be given up, and they immediately sent to Wassa to Mr. Wolf, a wealthy merchant and shipowner, but he refused. I therefore determined to burn the magazines; but, as the wind was blowing directly on the town, I agreed to wait a reasonable time until a change took place, and gave the inhabitants notice that they were at liberty to remove anything from the island that belonged to them, except ship's stores. For this forbearance they expressed themselves very grateful.

Towards the afternoon, Lieutenant Burstal brought in a schooner, and reported having discovered two fine barques and two brigs in a creek a mile and a half distant. As the wind was still on the shore, and the destruction of the town inevitable had the magazines been fired, I directed the schooner to be hauled close into the island, and a working party to put some casks of tar and deals into her. Everything had the appearance of security; ladies were walking about the beach, parties of pleasure sailing round the ship, and the people employed taking their property from the island.

At eight p.m. I landed to communicate with the First Lieutenant, and had just visited the sentry placed on a building platform, when a heavy fire of musketry, from different parts of the town, was opened upon the working party and the ship, and was immediately replied to by the latter with shot and shell, which appears to have done great execution. The deck of the schooner was so enfiladed that it was impossible to get on board for the arms; and had it been practicable to do so, not a man could be seen from her to fire at. Providentially all escaped on board uninjured; and Mr. Bull having returned in the paddle-box boats, with a fine barque in tow, a fire from the four guns and rifles was kept up so hot that in about an hour and a half the fusillade from the shore nearly ceased. At midnight I moved the ship into a better position for sinking the schooner; and the bows being nearly driven in by the shot, I proceeded to the destruction of the barque and two brigs before the enemy could rescue them; this was successfully performed with the assistance of the Second Master, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Salter, gunner. It was ascertained afterwards, from two different sources, that the enemy had 25 killed and from 4 to 18 wounded; the injury appears to have been inflicted chiefly by the first three shots, whilst the troops were drawn up abreast of the ship. On our side I am thankful to report that no more serious casualties occurred than a man and a boy being struck with spent balls.

During the 6th and 7th the weather was so wet and boisterous that it was impossible to act against the enemy; but I ascertained during the night that reinforcements had arrived to the amount of 200 or 300 sharpshooters and Cossacks, with several guns.

On the morning of the 8th, the weather being moderate, I took up a position 1500 yards from the magazine, and the same distance from a battery of four guns, and opened fire upon the latter, which not being returned, I commenced firing red-hot shot at the magazines. At 2.30 p.m. smoke began to issue from the houses; and Lieutenant Ward having volunteered to try and cut out the schooner, pushed in with paddle-box boat, and with great gallantry drove the soldiers three times out of the woods, but ultimately was obliged to retire before an overwhelming force secreted in the Custom-house: the boat was struck in many places, but I am thankful to say not a man hurt. At 8 p.m. the principal magazines being in a blaze, and their destruction inevitable, I closed the battery to 1000 yards, but still receiving no return (though both guns and soldiers could be seen), and the ammunition nearly expended, I was backing out, when suddenly several heavy guns, from an elevated position, masked by trees, opened fire, chiefly with shells, and at the same time the whole force of riflemen—and the power of these weapons may be imagined, when I mention that a ball cut a spar on the bridge, two inches thick, at a distance of 1500 yards.

It is with the greatest pleasure I have to speak of the coolness of the officers and men at this trying juncture; the narrowness of the channel and shoalness of the water (at the most 2½ fathoms), rendered it injudicious to attempt turning the *Firefly* round, and she was slowly backed astern 1½ mile before she was out of range—an evolution which, from the lightness of the wind, was not performed under forty minutes. I cannot conclude without mentioning how much I am indebted to the First Lieutenant, Mr. Edward Burstal, who so materially assisted in inflicting this serious blow on the enemy's property.

I have, &c., (Signed)

HENRY C. OTTER, Captain.

Captain Fred. Warden, C.B., H.M.S. *Ajax*.

A LIST OF VESSELS AND PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ENEMY TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "FIREFLY," FROM 1ST TO 11TH AUGUST, 1855.

12. *Fides*, barque, 300 tons; cargo, 228 barrels of tar; cut out of Wasklöt, near Brandon. 13. *Prezioso*, barque, 420 tons; cargo, none; cut out of Wasklöt, near Brandon. 14. Barque, 300 tons; cargo, none; burnt in a creek near Brandon; pierced for 29 guns; not quite finished. 15. Brig, 230 (?) tons; cargo, none; burnt as above. 16. Schooner, 230 (?) tons; cargo, none; burnt as above. 17. Flat, 15 tons; cargo, firewood. 18. Boat, 10 tons; cargo, salt. 19. Sloop, 20 tons; cargo, 8 tons of salt, 5 bales of cotton. 20. Island Smitten, near Brandon, having 50 to 60 magazines, containing coal, tar, resin, salt, spars, boats, &c.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The largest number of invalid soldiers from the Crimea who have been received at Chatham for some time arrived at Strood station last Saturday afternoon by special train from London. The number included invalids and wounded soldiers from almost every regiment now in the Crimea, amounting in the whole to 232. Nearly the whole of these came home in the *Great Tasmania* steamer, which landed them at Portsmouth; and the remainder were from the hospital at Chichester. The invalids embarked at Balacava on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July, and sailed on the 10th of the same month. Previously to their embarkation nearly all had been under medical treatment at the hospital, and a few were from the hospitals at Scutari. Ten wounded officers took passage in the vessel for Malta and England. During the voyage ten deaths occurred on board. On the arrival of the invalids at Portsmouth sixty-two men who were convalescent were permitted to leave on furlough, and the remainder were sent to Chatham in medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon James Jardine. To assist those of the invalids who were unable to walk from the railway carriages to the hospital spring-vans and omnibuses were in waiting, and a large fatigue-party was in attendance at Strood provided with stretchers. A considerable number of those who arrived had been severely wounded, and upwards of twenty were supported on crutches. After a careful inspection, fifty-six were ordered to be removed to the Supplemental Hospital, Brompton Barracks, for medical treatment; three who were insane were taken to the hospital for that class of patients at Fort Pitt, and the remainder were sent to the Invalid Depot at St. Mary's.

MR. LANGMAN, of Plymouth, has been making a very successful experiment at Aldershot with his pontoon bridge, to enable troops to cross a river. He threw them over a surface of water of about twelve feet in a little more than three minutes one day last week, with the assistance of some twenty men from a militia regiment. The operation was managed with extraordinary ease, and 9000 troops, headed by General Sir Frederick Smith, passed over.

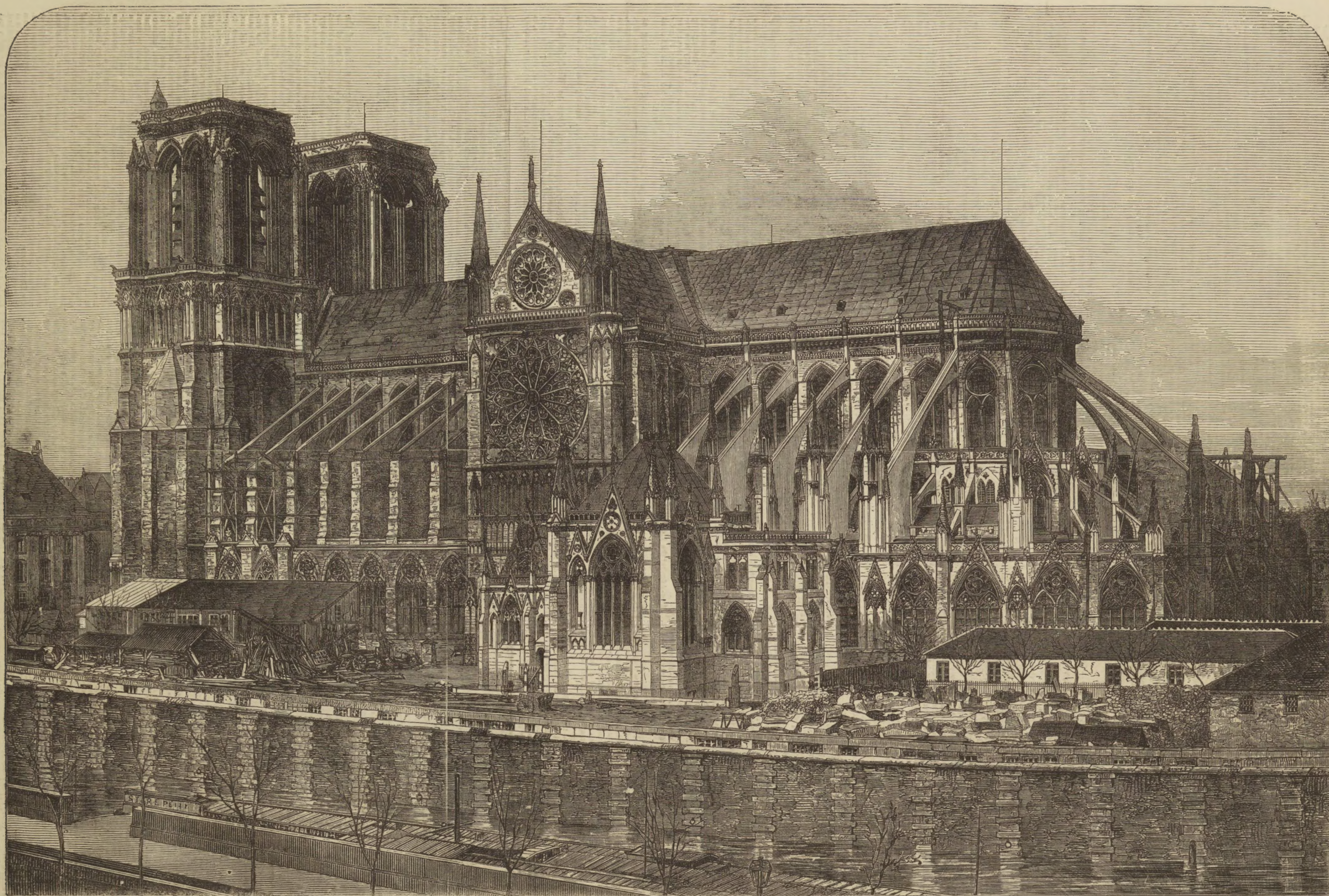
A DETACHMENT of seventy recruits of the Royal Sappers and Miners left Woolwich on Saturday last for Chatham, under the command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lempriere, for the purpose of undergoing instructions under Colonel Sandham, Royal Engineers. Twenty men belonging to that corps arrived at the Woolwich Barracks the same day from Chatham, under the command of Captain and Adjutant Fitzroy Somerset. These men are for immediate embarkation in the different transports about to convey huts to the seat of war.

In the week ending August 19 the draughts of sick arriving at Scutari from the Crimea included 33 sergeants and 546 rank and file. Fifteen sergeants, two doctors, and 181 men left for England on the 13th, in the steam-ship *Jura*. The number of burials during that week was 16, and the return of the sick and wounded on the 19th of August was as follows:—Officers, sick, 100; wounded, 2. Non-commissioned officers, doctors, and privates, 2360 sick; wounded, 157. In the General Hospital the number under treatment was 434; in the Barrack Hospital, 117; in the Palace Hospital, 284; and at Kululee, 622; making the total of sick and wounded, 2517.

The *Cochrane* screw-transport went down to Woolwich from London on Monday morning to embark huts, winter clothing, and military stores for the Black Sea. The *Rajah*, besides shipping 170 tons of shot, and 228 cases of stationery for the Commissariat at Balacava, is likewise to fill up her vacant storage room (which will be considerable) with huts and winter clothing.

The medical officers in the Crimea have addressed a memorial to Lord Panmure, representing certain grievances under which they labour, and asking that they may be removed. They desire that service in the field should reckon towards promotion and pension three times above the same period passed at home or in the Colonies in ordinary service. They complain that civil surgeons should have been given some of the higher appointments, to which they consider they had the legitimate right—a reflection upon their competency being thereby expressed; they ask for a step of rank, in order to keep pace with the rapid promotion now taking place among the rest of their military brethren, submitting that a surgeon's rank should be that of field-officer after a certain term of full pay service. They submit that, being under fire, they ought to be classed with the purely military branches of the service, and obtain their share of the honours attendant upon service in that capacity. They finally complain of the smallness of their pay, their exclusion from the boon lately granted to officers in the shape of full-pay retirement, and the difficulty under which they labour in obtaining leave of absence like other officers.

SPIES IN THE ENGLISH CAMP.—Some time ago a soldier of the 44th Regiment, a Pole by birth, informed against the keeper of one of the canteens of the 62nd Regiment as having been employed in the Russian secret service at Warsaw, and that he suspected him to be engaged at present as a spy. The charge was investigated by a board of officers, but no conclusive evidence to support it could be adduced; and as the canteen-man had written testimonials in his favour, and proofs of long residence at Pera, there was not supposed to be sufficient ground for his dismissal from the Camp. He has, therefore, remained pursuing his usual avocation, though not without a certain amount of suspicion that he was carrying on a communication with the enemy. The soldier himself did not escape without exciting in the minds of some persons doubts respecting the honesty of his intentions. Certain parts of his evidence against the Russian and German languages, and it did not appear satisfactory that with such attainments he should choose to enlist as a private soldier, when so many other opportunities of employing his talents and information with more advantage were open to him. He alleged that he had entered the Army as a means of employment, and from liking the service. It appeared that he had done his duty well since he had been with the regiment; no one had previously mistrusted him; and he therefore left the investigation without any accusation appearing against him, that he had been influenced by other than honest motives in bringing forward the charge which had led to the inquiry. He still persisted in asserting, after the charge was dismissed, that the canteen-keeper was a spy in disguise. Few things are more required, under the peculiar circumstances of our extended Camp, than a better system of camp police. That which exists at present is almost nominal, and quite inadequate to meet the exigencies of our position. It must not be forgotten that we have a crowded harbour filled with most valuable military stores, and that mingling among them are vessels and boats carrying traders and hucksters of almost every nation; that Kadikoi has now reached the size of a large populous mercantile town, comprising shops and establishments of every description; and that, scattered over the whole area upon which our regiments are encamped are the tents or sheds of sutlers, in which a mixed population of Greeks, Italians, Germans, Armenians, Maltese, Poles, Hungarians, and others, find occupation. Not to mention the means of communication by the seaboard, since the extension of our base towards the mountain district of Baidar and Tchorgoun, no great skill or dexterity would be required to find plans of communication by land. Under such circumstances the common safety requires an active and thorough system of surveillance over all followers and strangers. The French have done their part in providing against any calamity arising from such laxity. The "Gendarmerie Impériale" is as perfect in the Crimea as it is in Paris. In the well-ordered and now fortified port of Kamiesch no individual can land without special permission. Not only the keepers of the shops and stores are licensed and registered, but every helper and servant.—Letter from the Camp, Aug. 25.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—NOTRE DAME, FROM THE SEINE.—(SEE PAGE 298.)